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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXVII, No. 26 | DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY. JUNE 28, 1945 | $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Ottawa, Week by Week

[By DEAN WILSON]

Closest Co-operation

In order to keep the record straight and the comment right, it must be reported at this time that the 30,000 volunteers comprising Canada's army in the war against the Japanese, is the size of a force created with the closest co-operation of the United States in tune with the requirements in that theatre of operations. In other words, it is indicated in Ottawa that Canada is most anxious to bear her proportional share of responsibility in this theatre of war in closest co-operation with both the United States and the United Kingdom, so that the size of Canada's army at this time is in accord with the difficult as well as complicated task of changing the fight from against Germany to that against Japan. Moreover, it is hinted in the capital that the Canadian Government is anxious not only to get the proper force ready in time—with time being the essence of the undertaking—but to supply a steady stream of reinforcements in the Pacific war.

Much News In the Making

There is much news in the making in the capital, and this can be adjudged by the extremely busy atmosphere in certain circles, especially in the ranks of the Federal cabinet, including preparations for the new session of Parliament where national legislation on financial aspects of running the country, such as the budget, as well as ratification of international agreements coming out of the world security conference held at San Francisco will occupy the spotlight in addition to numerous other matters. Indeed, it may be stressed that many affairs of state had to await the end of the political campaign and the reorganization of the Cabinet before receiving full and proper attention, so that the 20th Parliament may be crammed with activities to a far greater extent than generally expected, and it may last much longer than it is anticipated, particularly if the stronger opposition asserts itself in the form of much political excitement, and the Government endeavours to carry out some of its general election promises, these including important changes in taxation. In fact, as plans for the annual budget are discussed in Ottawa, it is pointed out that Canada's financial bill may be quite high this year in face of the end of the European war. The budget must provide for about $150,000,000 for the "family allowances" which start in July. Mutual aid for an amount between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 for the year, millions of dollars for war service gratuities, re-establishment credits for the armed services, and other millions for the purpose of promoting of export trade by credits. Then again, the war estimates may be down somewhat, but these will have to continue provisions for the war against the Japanese. In short, though the war in the European theatre of operations has ended and the general election has been held, a virtual deluge of news will be flowing from Parliament Hill in the coming weeks and months, judging from the observations of this veteran reporter in the capital.

Nationalization Law

The growth of Canada as a nation will be demonstrated shortly in the enactment of a nationalization law for Canadians. This is suggested in an interesting story circulating now along Parliament Hill, with this confirming an exclusive prediction made by this observer a long time ago on the point that the Government is anxious to do something along this line to weld together the various peoples composing the population of this young country.

U.S. Bases in Canada

It is stated backstage in Ottawa that the United States may sooner or later, as military considerations warrant, withdraw its armed services from the air bases that it built in northern Canada, with this being indicated in information gathered in the capital. Moreover, it should be reported that information reaching Ottawa seems to infer that charges are being made in Washington that United States expenditures in various undertakings in Canada during the war may have involved profiteering by Americans. At least, such charges are said to have been made in the United States Congress where a group of Republicans have asked the war investigat ing committee to open hearings on such charges in connection with the Alcan Highway and Canol Oil Project, urging examinations to be made of all payments, contracts and financial matters in general.

It Has Happened Previously

As a result of the defeat in the last general elections of Premier King, there is considerable doubt in the minds of many people how the head of the Government can carry on his official tasks without being even a Member of Parliament, with this being stressed in particular now that Parliament has been scheduled as meeting towards the end of August. However, it can be pointed out that, even if a Premier would not be elected to Parliament when it would meet, it can continue its work. In fact in 1925, Premier King was also defeated in the general elections of that year in the North York constituency, though his party came to power, so that he carried on as head until he was elected in a by-election in the second month of the following year, with the Parliament meeting at least a month before that by-election when it operated under the leadership of the late Hon. Ernest Lapointe on behalf of the Government, and then Premier King took over control after being returned in the by-election.

Dip Your Sheep

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

To dip or not to dip, that seems to be the question with many sheep owners. Some are fooled by the apparent small number of keds (sheep ticks) present on their sheep when the dipping season approaches. But alas, like so many evils, they multiply rapidly when conditions are favorable and before long the sheep will be literally crawling.

Unfortunately this is not just a bright idea a white collar man has thought up for lack of something better to do. At the Lethbridge Station we have had our bad experiences just like most others, and to go a year without dipping has been one of them. We are quite sure the sheep haven't thanked us for it the last few months despite their usual reluctance to enter the dip at dipping time. Actually the sheep at the Station have been dipped every year until 1944. Then a combination of circumstances and the apparent absence of keds lead to no dipping. But never again.

Just try to imagine how you would feel if you had dozens of keds crawling around in your underwear every day. Most uncomfortable it would be. And an uncomfortable animal can't thrive properly. Furthermore, there is the loss of energy wasted by the sheep in rubbing and scratching to get some relief. This doesn't do the wool crop any good, and in addition the pupa and the excrement from the keds in the fleece detract from the appearance of what might otherwise be an attractive fleece.

But undoubtedly the most serious effect is the direct effect that keds have on health and vigor of sheep by their blood sucking habit. This can cause serious loss of condition in heavily infested sheep.

Dipping is a chore that most people don't like, and the sheep don't like it either. But it is a job that means dollars and cents in the pocket of the sheep owner and, therefore it should be done every year. Dipping only every other year is not good enough.

With everybody doing as he pleases the result is anything but pleasing.

Only what we do makes what we say believable.

Wedding Bells

HODGE—SMITH

On Friday afternoon last at 2:30 p.m. in Delia United Church, Annie Jane, eldest daughter of Mrs. C. Smith and the late George Smith, was united in marriage to Allan Albert, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hodge. of Morrin, Alberta. Rev. T. Taylor performed the ceremony.

The bride was charmingly gowned in a floor length creation of brocaded organga, Mary Queen of Scots head dress, and shoulder veil; she carried a bouquet of American Beauty Roses. She was attended by her sister Christine, who was attired in a floor-length dress of white sheer, trimmed with blue, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The groom was supported by his twin brother Aubrey.

The bride's mother was dressed in a purple sheer two-pieced suit, with smart black hat and corsage of pink rosebuds. The groom's mother was garbed in a navy blue redingote, with matching hat, and wore a corsage of pink rosebuds.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother John, and entered the church to the strains of the wedding march..

Miss Mabel Smith, sister of the bride, sang "Always", during the signing of the register.

Mrs. MacMillan was the pianist.

Ushers were Miss Mabel Smith and Gordon Dodds.

The church was beautifully decorated by Mesdames Barss and Mittlestead.

A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Olsen Delia. There were forty guests. Twelve were seated at the bride's table, while the remaining guests were served buffet style.

Rev. T. Taylor toasted the bride, the groom responding.

The happy couple motored to Banff for their honeymoon.

STEVENSON—SCHISLER

On Saturday, June 23, at 4 p.m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stevenson, about four miles from Delia. The participants were Miss Lydia Schisler and Mr. Delsing Stevenson, both of Craigmyle.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stevenson attended the young couple. Rev. T. Taylor officiated at the ceremony.

The bride was attired in a mauve two-piece suit, with a bouquet of white iris and mauve Columbine.

Mrs. W. H. Stevenson chose jade green for her dress.

Covers were laid for eighteen.

The bridal couple will reside on the groom's farm near Craigmyle.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 28, 29, 30, and July 1. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28

6:00 p.m. Drama.
6:30 p.m. Alouette Quartet.
7:00 " Bing Crosby Music Hall.
7:30 " Music from the Pacific.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:15 " Chalet Concert.
9 00 " Drama.
9:30 " Music of the New World.
10:00 " BBC Newsreel.
10:15 " London Letter.
11:00 " CBC News and News Commentary.
11:15 " CBC News Round-Up.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29

6:00 " Merchant Navy Show.
6:30 " Dance Orchestra.
7:00 " Waltz Time.
7:30 " CBR Concert Orchestra
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:30 " Eventide.
9:00 " Soliloquy.
9:30 " Vancouver Playhouse.
10:00 " BBC News Reel.
10:15 " The People Ask.
10:30 " Dance Orchestra
11:00 " CBC News and News Commentary.
11:15 " CBC News Round Up.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30

6:00 p.m. Ici L'on Chante.
6:30 " To be announced.
7:00 " Saturday Night Concert.
7:30 " Prairie Schooner.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:30 " Leicester Sq. to Broadway.
9:00 " Service Centre Orchestra
9:30 " Two-Piano Team.
10:00 " Producers' Workshop.
10:30 " Coupable Ou Non.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:15 " Dance Orchestra.

SUNDAY, JULY 1

6:00 p.m. The Francis Langford Show.
6:30 " Week-End Review.
7:00 " Radio Folio.
7:30 " Album of Familiar Music.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:15 " Clement Q. Williams.
8:30 " Sunday Night Show.
9:00 " The Choristers.
9:30 " Recital.
10:30 " Vesper Hour.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:15 " Canadian Yarns.

The Gypsy Path



There's a gypsy lilt to Elena Pezhukova's soprano voice, come from singing Russian ballads and cosmopolitan folksongs. This week she returns to the CBC Trans-Canada network as soloist in "Romany Trails", beginning Tuesday, July 3, at 7:30 p.m. CDT. She will be heard in gypsy songs of many nations, singing in the language from which the songs sprang.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Canadian Legion

The Legion Auxiliary held their usual monthly meeting on Saturday evening. The executive met at 9 p.m., and at 9:30 the President, Mrs. J. L. Newman, was in the chair to conduct the regular meeting.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Ways and means to make money were discussed, but was left over for the July meeting, which is to be held on the 21st (Saturday).

A large number were present, two new members joining.

Meeting adjourned.

"Time Bombs"

You can't straighten out the other guy by hammering at him. That only flattens him out.

* * *

Why do we ask our statesmen to do all our thinking for us — and still call it a democracy ?

* * *

If we all gave our best in good times there would be no bad times to demand it from us.

* * *

Bringing up children is more than a matter of calling them down.

* * *

Those on the lookout for trouble find it easily enough.

* * *

Nothing cooks your goose quicker than a boiling temper.

* * *

Eight hours a day working for your country does not make you a patriot if the other sixteen hours are lived selfishly.

* * *

It's an open heart that opens doors.

* * *

Brood over our pet dislikes and they'll hatch out to infest the nation.

* * *

Our troubles are just kick-backs from our faults.

* * *

Frosty relations mean frozen assets.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director "The Crop Testing Plan"

HELP ON THE FARM

In spite of the fact that one half of our global war is over, there is still and is likely to be for the whole of this year, a serious shortage of labour on Western farms. The hungry people of Europe, and almost all countries, are clamouring for food. Then there are still great needs of food by our own and our Allies' Armed Forces.

While we have plenty of wheat in Canada, there is, even in the United States and Canada, a shortage of livestock and livestock products, and it is these livestock products, because of their high nutritional value, that are needed most by the Armed Forces and by the European people. The production of livetsock, and livestock products, as we all know, requires more labour than the production of grains alone. The amount of grains, therefore, that will be fed to livestock will depend, to some extent at least, upon the labour available. The past war years have shown that students from our High Schools and Universities, during their vacations, have helped in producing livestock and livestock products by working on our prairie farms. I suggest that students once again this year should consider making this same important and valuable contribution to Canada's war effort. Life on a farm during the summer months is agreeable and interesting, and the work will not be found to be too hard.

MORE GASOLINE FOR CARS ENTERING U.S.

Welcome news for Alberta motorists who plan to make trips to the United States during the holiday season has just been received by the Alberta Motor Association.

The U.S. authorities have increased the gas allowance for Canadian motorists entering the U.S. Instead of the former 15 gallons allowed, the ration has been increased to 20 gallons, covered by two coupons, each good for 10 U.S. gallons.

While the U.S. gallon is not as heavy as the Canadian, this additional fuel allowance will be welcomed by drivers.

It is all the more so in view of the announcement that the U.S. has relaxed border crossing restrictions on Canadians visiting the U.S. for 29 days or less.

While the allowance is increased for motorists entering the U.S. a note of warning against Canadians using up their coupons in the hope of the dominion's allowance being further increased this year has been sounded by federal government officials.

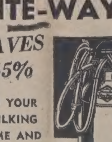
It has been stated there is no immediate prospect of the gas ration being increased or being lifted in Canada.

All Canada Music Contest

Toronto.—Five $100 awards for the best serious music written in Canada this year by Canadians were announced here by the Composers Authors & Publishers Association of Canada, formerly the Canadian Performing Right Society. The contest which will be judged by seven distinguished Canadian musical authorities headed by Sir Ernest MacMillan, closes on August 31st.

MASSEY-HARRIS
RITE-WAY MILKER

SAVES 65% OF YOUR MILKING TIME AND LABOR



MILKS COWS the Right Way
SUCTION AND MASSAGE

One operator with the Rite-Way Milker can milk up to 20 cows per hour, saving 65% of the time and labor required to do the job by hand.

The Rite-Way employs the natural action of the sucking calf — suction and massage — keeps your cows healthy and contented.

Let us show you how you can make more money — save more money — with the Massey-Harris Rite-Way Milker.

W. D. FITZSIMMONS
Agent, Delia. Phone 24

Now Is the Time
To Deliver Your Wheat
Through Pool Elevators

For the remainder of the present crop year—that is, up to July 31—farmers may deliver any quantity of wheat they wish. After July 31, however, the 1945-46 delivery quota of 14 bushels per authorized acre will be in effect. This quota, set by the Wheat Board, will apply throughout the province and deliveries will be definitely limited to the amounts allowed to each farmer under it.

Now is the time, therefore, to get your wheat delivered, unless you wish to keep it on your farm as a reserve. The place to take it is to your local Pool Elevator. It is your elevator, built by you to give service at cost. It will be to your advantage to use it.

Alberta Wheat Pool

Play Safe with Your Tires



Let your IMPERIAL ATLAS DEALER
Check them Today!

TODAY your tires are *older than ever!* Will an unsuspected weak spot "let go" one of these days—laying up your car or truck—costing you time and money—perhaps resulting in serious crop losses, too? No farmer can afford to take chances like these when it's so easy to protect tires against failure. Just drive in to your Imperial Atlas dealer. He will carefully inspect your tires . . . check them for cuts, breaks and weak spots.

If you need new tires, remember that Imperial Atlas Tires are engineered for extra miles in farm service. They are built to "take it" on rough roads, with heavy loads . . . and priced to give you mighty big value in first-line tire quality.

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS ATLAS TIRES
and Batteries for your Car or Truck
SOLD AND SERVICED BY
IMPERIAL OIL DEALERS
EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

AN ADVERTISEMENT
— IN —
"THE DELIA TIMES"
Is a good investment for any Business



Blood, Sweat And Tears

IN A RECENT ARTICLE PUBLISHED by the British Ministry of Information, some of the facts relating to Britain's part in the Allied victory in Europe are reviewed and a number of interesting details concerning her mighty war effort are made known. Events move so quickly in these times that public attention is constantly directed to new situations and developments. It should never be forgotten, however, that the people of Britain remained firm in the days when they alone stood in the way of complete victory for the conquering German and Italian armies in Western Europe. Had they given up at that time, the liberation of Europe would have been delayed for many years, and would have been doubly difficult to accomplish. Five years ago, Mr. Churchill told the nation that "blood, sweat and tears" lay ahead and the article states that this promise was accepted by the British people "in the greatest unspoken contract in history."

* * * * *

Heavy Losses Were Suffered

Time has shown that the story of Britain's part in the war in Europe was indeed one of blood, sweat and tears, but it is also a story of determination, courage and success. Before the defeat of Germany, military security prevented the publication of many details concerning the British war effort. It is now known, however, that 5,500,000 men of military age served in the armed forces of the United Kingdom. This represented more than one in every nine persons in the entire population. Casualties in the services are given as one out of every ten men. Up to the end of August, 1944, civilian casualties due to enemy action totalled 57,000 killed and 79,000 injured. One out of every three homes in Britain were destroyed or damaged by enemy action, 202,000 being totally destroyed up to the end of September, 1944. Robot bomb attacks, which came after "D" Day damaged or destroyed over one million homes.

* * * * *

Produced For United Nations

In spite of the great diversion of manpower to the armed forces, and in spite also of the heavy air attacks, production of military equipment and supplies in British factories reached enormous proportions. From these factories came seventy per cent. of all the arms and equipment for the United Kingdom, Dominions, Indian and Colonial forces until "D" Day, and one-third of all the equipment of the United States forces in the European theatre from June, 1942, to June, 1944. In addition, up to June 1944, $1,200,000,000 worth of supplies including fighter 'planes and tanks had been sent to Russia. During the German occupation of Europe, Britain was the rallying point for patriots from all parts of the Continent and British leaders did much to unify the great United Nations front against Nazi tyranny. Britain's war effort is now being directed towards the defeat of Japan. When peace is restored, there will remain the great task of world reconstruction, and the writer for the British Ministry of Information says: "In this work Great Britain, in concert with her fellow nations of the Commonwealth, is prepared to shoulder [illegible] [illegible]bilities of leadership which have seen the world through its greatest military crisis."

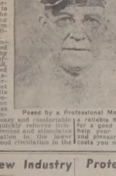
HOW YOU CAN GET QUICK RELIEF FROM SORE, PAINFUL PILES

Most people seem to think the only way to get relief from their sore, painful piles is by local treatment. Local treatment may give temporary relief from the itching but you can easily see why such treatment will not correct the cause of your piles.

No lasting freedom from pile misery can be had unless the cause of the trouble is corrected. Piles are due to internal causes so the best way to get lasting relief is to treat them internally with a medicine like Hem-Roid.

Hem-Roid is a formula that has been used for over 40 years by thousands of pile sufferers. It is a small, highly concentrated tablet, easy and pleasant to use. This cleverly compounded tablet formula directs its medical action to relief of the congestion that is the real cause of your piles. Hem-Roid promotes free, easy and comfortable bowel movements, quickly relieves itching irritation and soreness and stimulates better blood circulation in the lower bowel. With good blood circulation in the lower bowel the painful pile tumors soon heal over leaving the sensitive rectal membranes clean and healthy.

We invite you to try Hem-Roid and let it prove itself. You can make your test, in the privacy of your own home. NO COST if you are not convinced that this is an amazingly easy and surprisingly effective method of treating your sore, painful piles.



Posed by a Professional Model

Get a package of Hem-Roid today from any drug store and use it as directed for JUST FIVE DAYS. At the end of that time if you are not absolutely sure Hem-Roid is the nicest, cleanest and most effective pile treatment you ever tried, return the unused portion of the package to your druggist and he will promptly refund your money.

NOTE: This generous offer is backed by a reliable firm doing business in Canada for a good many years. Hem-Roid must help your pile condition quickly, easily and pleasantly or this simple, easy test costs you nothing. Try it today.

May Be New Industry

Plant Near Sarnia, Ontario, To Turn Out Plastic Material

Completion of negotiations for erection near Sarnia, Ont., of a chemical plant which will turn out a new plastic material never before produced in Canada and perhaps heralding a new industry for the Dominion, was announced from the office of Munitions Minister Howe.

The announcement said the new plant will be built immediately by the Dow Chemical Company of Canada, Ltd., adjacent to the Government-owned Polymer Corporation synthetic rubber plant near the city limits of Sarnia and from which it will draw its supply of raw materials.

The new chemical to be produced by the plant is styrene plastic. This will be sold by the company for the manufacture of combs, trays, lenses and thousands of other plastic articles for home and industrial use.

FOR PACIFIC SERVICE

Britain's seasoned "paratroop Commandos", the special air service that disrupted enemy communications and morale in Europe, soon may go into action in the Pacific, it was disclosed at San Francisco.

From San Francisco to Australia is an 8,200-mile voyage.

ITCH CHECKED *in a Jiffy* **-or Money Back**

For quick relief from itching caused by eczema, athlete's foot, scabies, pimples and other itching conditions, use pure, cooling, medicated, liquid **D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.** Greaseless and stainless. Soothes, comforts and quickly calms intense itching. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist today for **D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.**

Protecting Churchill

Was Really Hard Job For Security Officers During War

It may be revealed now that our security officers several times had heart shocks during the bad days, and even the good ones, of the European war. Particular precautions were taken to see that not a whisper escaped about Britain's Prime Minister's many hazardous missions, reports a London correspondent. On his first visit to President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill embarked at Greenock in H.M.S. Duke of York. He was recognized by hundreds of people as he drove to naval headquarters on the Clyde, and made matters worse by freely chatting with delighted Wrens and service people of all kinds. Nor was it possible for anyone to mistake his figure, standing on the Admiralty barge, and further identified by the big cigar he was puffing. On his next Clyde departure the security officers were determined to take extra precautions against this sort of thing, for the U-boat campaign was at its peak. So they ran the Prime Minister down to the Gareloch and by steamer to where the Queen Mary awaited her illustrious passenger. But the steamer met a tender crowded with G.I.'s, who promptly recognized Winston with a mighty cheer, to which Winston responded by waving his hat and making the inevitable V sign.

Use of warm colors such as yellows, creams and browns in painting a room will give the room the illusion of added warmth. Use of blues and greens will make it feel cooler than it actually is.

Hitch Hikers

Humming Bird Travelled North On The Back Of A Goose

Bird hitch-hikers plague the feathered tourists of Canada as well as human travellers.

Tony Onreat, former trapper in the Great Bear Lake tells in his recently-published book, "Sixty Below", how a hummingbird arrived at the northern reaches of the Mackenzie river after stowing away on a migrating goose. Tony shot the goose for food and found that he had also killed the hummingbird which had burrowed its way into the feathers on the goose's back.

These tiny travellers can fly forwards, backwards, sideways or remain stationary in the air. They can travel hundreds of miles on their lightning rapid wings, but they apparently prefer not to work if they can get away with it.

Adaptability and mobility are not confined to hummingbirds, however. A pair of robins built their nest under the air pipes of a Canadian Pacific Railway locomotive at Peterborough, Ont., last spring. The engine was on the move in the freight yards eight hours a day. The birds followed their mobile home about the yards while the nest was being built and when three eggs were laid in it the locomotive crew did their switching with great care to avoid breaking them. The eggs all hatched safely.

Motoring In Britain

Gasoline Ration Sufficient For Only 120 Miles A Month

British motorists, barred from the highways since the start of the war more than 5½ years ago, have returned to the road with gasoline rations sufficient to drive 120 miles a month.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders estimated that lifting of the ban would result in the return to use of approximately 250,000 pleasure cars, bringing to about 750,000 the number of vehicles on the highways. Before the war 2,000,000 cars travelled the roads.

Trade circles expressed belief that return of many pre-war cars would be delayed because of a use tax of approximately $5 per horsepower, compulsory insurance and the high price of gasoline—about 43 cents a gallon.

For the present, most drivers will have to be satisfied with machines of pre-war vintage. A purchase tax of 38⅓ per cent., plus scarcity of materials and labor, will limit the number of new cars on the road for some time to come.

Educating The Nazi

This Lady Appeared To Be Able To Defy Authority

A story which reaches me from Italy will appeal to those who, as small boys or girls, have trembled in the tutorial presence. It concerns an English governess of majestic deportment resident in Florence. She was there when the Nazis took over and was in no way disconcerted by the institution of the "new order". From her angle it was merely another foreign eccentricity.

The Nazis took themselves more seriously. They decided that the governess should go to a concentration camp, and one of them went to arrest her. He found an erect and quite composed lady who addressed him as if he were a small boy caught in a misdemeanor.

"My good man," she said coldly, "you can't arrest me. I'm English."

And he didn't. She was still there when the Allies arrived.—Leeds Yorkshire Post.

DISABLED WAR VETERANS

Employers must develop an approach toward war disabled in which men are placed in jobs on the basis of ability rather than by the measure of their disability, Maj. E. A. Dunlop, supervisor of the casualty section of the Veteran Affairs Department, said before a meeting of the Dominion of Canada Council of Foremen's Clubs.

Alfred Nobel stumbled on the discovery of dynamite when nitroglycerin, with which he was working, accidently leaked into sand.



HOTEL MAN QUITS—Presentations by the staff of Hotel Saskatchewan and colleagues of the C.P.R. hotel system throughout Canada marked the retirement of John J. Meredith, veteran of 40 years in the hotel business at Montreal, Buffalo, N.Y., Toronto, Banff and Lake Louise. For 14 seasons until the resort closed because of the war, Mr. Meredith was manager of Chateau Lake Louise, in the Canadian Rockies. When that hotel closed he went to Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, in the fall of 1942.

Mammoth Circus

British Occupation Forces In Germany To Put On Big Show

The British 2nd Army went into the show business in a big way with an urgent appeal for clowns, trapeze artists, bareback riders and roustabouts to operate a mammoth circus captured in the closing days of the war.

Hundreds of German prisoners and displaced Allied nationals, many of them circus performers before the war, already have started putting the show in order for a grand opening day. It will go on for the entertainment of British occupation forces.

The circus will be bigger than most peacetime shows, for it includes several "big tops" seized by Allied troops in their advance to the Elbe.

Elephants and bears were captured at Bremen in one stranded circus, and when the British got to Hamburg they found a circus tent intact, along with a few performers and a string of circus horses.

Ever since, the Army has been hunting through its prison camps and among the liberated slave workers for veteran circus acts. Many of them already have been assembled and are training for the opening.

Inter-Dominion Line

Air Services' Director Hopes For Low Fares To Australia

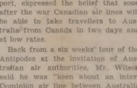
J. A. Wilson, director of air services for the Department of Transport, expressed the belief that soon after the war Canadian air lines will be able to take travellers to Australia from Canada in two days and at low rates.

Back from a six weeks' tour of the Antipodes at the invitation of Australian air authorities, Mr. Wilson said he was "keen about an inter-Dominion air line between Australia and Canada which would include New Zealand."

He believed the Canadian terminus should be at Vancouver and suggested the route might be via San Diego and Hawaii, through Canton or Fiji to Sydney.

SOMETHING TO KNOW

To get candle wax from a tablecloth, scrape as much as possible with a blunt instrument, then place a blotter beneath the spot and another blotter over the spot, and press with a warm iron. Wash as usual.





DEMONSTRATE NEW HELICOPTER—The first public demonstration of the U.S. army's new helicopter was held at Lansdowne, a suburb of Philadelphia. In this picture, W. Wallace Kellett, president of Kellett Aircraft, receives papers from Pilot David Driscoll from the window of the helicopter as the craft is brought to a standing stop about 10 feet from the ground.

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q.—I have been discharged from the army and wish to move into my own home. Will I have to give the present tenants six-months' notice?

A.—The Prices Board has announced new rentals regulations as of June 1, 1945, which will enable honorably discharged veterans of the Canadian armed forces to re-occupy homes owned by them after giving the present tenants a three months' notice to vacate.

—o—

Q.—To settle an argument how high did the cost of living go after the 1914-18 war and what is the figure to date in the present war.

A.—On Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, the cost of living index figure was 53.8 higher than in July of 1914, the month before that war started. The peak of inflation occurred 20 months after Armstice Day, 1918, and in July of 1920 when the peak was reached the cost of living figure was 191.6 which meant you paid almost twice as much for goods in July of 1920 than you did before that war started. The figure for this war is now 18.1 above the August, 1939 figure and is only 2.3 above the cost of living figure of November, 1941, when price control became an actuality.

—o—

Q.—Are dealers obliged when selling oranges to display cards marked with the size of the oranges?

A.—Yes, price and size of oranges displayed must be clearly marked.

—o—

Q.—Is there any chance of my being able to buy more canned grapefruit juice than has been available the last few months?

A.—There is no prospect of increased supplies of grapefruit juice this year. Because of adverse grapefruit crop conditions in the United States and heavy commitments to the armed forces, Canada's allotment of pure grapefruit juice for this year has been reduced. However, to offset this loss, limited quantities of blended grapefruit and orange juice will be available.

—o—

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumers' News" or the Blue Book in which you keep track of your ceiling prices, mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

SMILE AWHILE

A pal said to me yesterday "How's the wife?"

"Her back's troubling her," I told him.

Lumbago?"

"No, she wants a new fur coat."

* * * *

And her husband has a prosperous business, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes, he is taking in a lot of money. Only last night he told me a receiver was to be appointed to assist him."

* * * *

They were discussing a certain M.P.

"The trouble with him," observed the cynic, "is that he takes too modest a view of his own insignificance."

* * * *

"For the first time since I've dined at this restaurant the charge is reasonable," said the guest.

"Reasonable?" echoed the waiter, surprised. "I had better have another look at the bill. There must be some mistake."

* * * *

As the shifty-looking individual prepared to leave the restaurant, another diner accosted him timidly:

"Excuse me, but do you happen to be John Smith of Newcastle "

"No, I'm not," snapped the shifty fellow aggressively.

"Oh — er — well," replied the other, "you see, I am, and that's his overcoat you're putting on!"

* * * *

A young soldier who has escaped over the frontier into Switzerland from a prisoner-of-war camp wrote to his father: "Hope to return home soon, so kill the fatted calf. Is there anything you would like me to bring?"

His father wrote back: "Yes—bring fatted calf."

* * * *

An English tourist travelling in the north of Scotland, far away from anywhere, exclaimed to one of the natives:

"Why, what do you do when any of you are ill? You can never get a doctor."

"Nae, sir," replied Sandy, "we've just to dee a natural death."

* * * *

"Where are you going this summer?"

"Well, I'm looking for novelty, I want to be in some place where I can do as I choose and where the summer scenery will be brand new to me."

"Have you found such a place?"

"Yes, I'm going to stay home."

* * * *

In the lounge of a large hotel much patronized by black-market merchants, two doctors were comparing notes. One remarked to the other: "Ive got a great many cases of hysteria."

A man leaned across and said: "I'll take the lot, mister."

DIFFICULT TASK

The task confronting the Allies in Germany is a tremendous one. Some people think it will be almost as hard to put the country together as it was to take it apart.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

The average cost of making a movie film has been estimated at $400,000. 2625



Is Well Deserved

Infantry In Future Will Be Printed With Capital Letter

Field Marshal Lord Wavell's protest has quickly borne fruit. Only a few weeks ago the Indian Viceroy called attention in the British press to the fact that in all official and unofficial documents, and even in the newspapers, the infantry was the only branch of the fighting services—actually so far as the army goes it is less a branch than the main trunk—not printed with a capital letter. One reads of the R.N., the R.A.F., the R.E., the R.A., even of Signals or the R.A.M.C., but only and always of the "infantry". Now it has been officially intimated by Sir James Grigg that in future this slight is to be remedied and it will always be the "Infantry". Old soldiers, who served in the gravel crushers, are aware, however, that the Infantry have long capitalized themselves under the grimly cryptic initials "The P.B.I." Old Infantrymen rejoice that justice is at last being done to the least spectacular but by far the most vital part of the army.

Tried To Buy Freedom

Collaborator With Nazis Donated $1,000,000 To Norwegian Red Cross

Norwegian police said Olaf Fermann, wealthy businessman under arrest on charges of collaborating with the Germans, attempted to purchase his freedom by donating 8,000,000 kroner (approximately $1,600,000) to the Norwegian Red Cross the day Germany capitulated.

The money was part of a fortune of more than $11,000,000 he ammased during the Nazi occupation, officers said.

SUPPLIED COMEDY

Right from the beginning, Haw Haw, otherwise William Joyce, was a bust as a propaganda expert. He was so obviously phony, says the Detroit Free Press, that during the darkest days of the blitz, Englishmen eagerly tuned in his broadcasts on the might and glories of the Reich for their comedy relief value. He did a great deal for the morale of the British people.

The theoretical absolute zero, the point at which there is a complete absence of heat, exists at 459.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

Brought Down Planes

Britains Balloon Barrage Was A Most Effecting Weapon

Bomb-carrying balloons, touted by the Japanese as their newest weapon, are an old hat to the British who had them as long ago as 1941, The Daily Telegraph said.

The Telegraph said the balloons, which cost about $4, were used to bring down German bombers costing around $200,000. They carried a mine made of an old tin can, filled with explosive, hung on the end of piano wire.

The balloons were loosed in bomber paths, and a fuse arrangement attracted them to raiding planes. The Telegraph said when the communiques used to report planes shot down by anti-aircraft fire and "other devices", they meant the balloons.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

GOVERNMENT

Government is a trust, and the officers of the government are trustees; and both the trust and the trustees are created for the benefit of the people.—Henry Clay

The office of government is not to confer happiness, but to give men opportunity to work out happiness for themselves. — William Ellery Channing.

It may be laid as an universal rule that a government which attempts more than it ought will perform less. —T. B. Macaulay.

Human law is right only as it patterns the divine. Consolation and peace are based on the enlightened sense of God's government.—Mary Baker Eddy.

The elimination of selfish interests is essential to good government. In other words, the ideal can only be obtained when God rules in the affairs of men.—Sir Wilfred Grenfell.

That government is the strongest of which every man feels himself a part.—Thomas Jefferson.

MIRACLE DRUG

Sir Alexander Fleming, British physician and scientist who discovered penicillin, said that much remains to be done in increasing the usefulness of the "miracle drug"—particularly in methods of application.

Could YOU Use $7,500 ?

WHY NOT TRY!

YOU contribute $1.00 to the essential work of the Women's Auxiliaries of the NAVY, ARMY and AIRFORCE—and at the same time YOU MAY WIN part of the

$10,000 in VICTORY BONDS

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WNU

HOW ESKIMOS HUNT THE WHITE WHALE

Bedlam Shatters The Arctic Silence In The Annual Whale Roundup

(By Clifford Wilson from C-I-L Oval)

On the east coast of Baffin Island near the Arctic Circle, there is a deep bay 150 miles long, called Cumberland Sound. Extending northwards from it is a long, narrow fiord, with snow capped mountains rising on each side, which is one of the show places of the North. And on the shore of this fiord is the settlement of Pangnirtung, the metropolis of the Eastern Arctic. There every summer the Eskimos are gathered together by the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company post for the annual white whale drive.

White whales, or belugas, are familiar to many dwellers along the Atlantic coast and the lower St. Lawrence. When full grown they are milk white and average about twelve feet in length. Every year in July they migrate northwards along the coast of Baffin Island, and it is at this time that they enter Kingua fiord, at the far end of Cumberland Sound. Two hundred yards from the end of this fiord there is a shallow bar, and it is the aim of the whale hunters to drive the great mammals over this bar when the tide is high, and keep them there until it falls, and traps them. In the work of herding and dispatching the whales "Dominion" ammunition plays one of its strongest roles.

On the appointed day, about sixty Eskimos assemble with their whale boats along the shore of Kingua fiord and wait for the rising tide to cover the bar with a good depth of water. All over the deep blue waters between the bar and the fiord's mouth, the white backs of thousands of whales flash in the sunshine and disappear as they gambol like porpoises at play.

Suddenly at a shout from the angauka—the post manager — the waiting Eskimos jump into their boats and head for the open sea. At the fiord's mouth the boats stretch out in a long line from shore to shore, and at a given signal, they start to move slowly forward, towards the rocky bar.

At once there arises the most deafening uproar, as all the natives who are not busy rowing or steering begin to shout and yell and pound on empty gasoline tins, while the tall cliffs hurl back the echoes. In that lonely, silent land, such bedlam is frightening, and the whales, utterly unaccustomed to any sound but the grinding of ice and the slow thunder of waves, flee from it in terror.

The waters boil as they turn in flight. Anxiously the hunters watch, wondering if some wise old whale, sensing the shallowness of the water over the bar, will suddenly turn and lead the herd in a deep dive under the boats and so out to freedom.

Hundreds do escape this way; but some of the more timid leaders, driven back by the din, and by the sound of bullets cutting the water just ahead of them, turn again, and seek safety across the bar. In relentless pursuit, the line of whale boats surges after them and halts above the bar. The tide is falling, and the whales' chances of escape are growing slimmer every second. At last there is a shout of triumph from a group of Eskimos, whose boat has grounded. No whale can now escape through water so shallow, and all of those swimming round within the quiet lagoon are trapped.

The post manager calls a halt for tea, and for an hilarious hour the natives sit about, chattering gaily of their recent success. Then, as the waters at the fiord's end drain lower and lower, the glistening white bodies appear, threshing helplessly about.

At a signal, every man grabs a gun or a knife, and the work of killing and skinning the whales begins. Each animal is dispatched with a bullet through the head, and then slit from head to tail along both back and belly. In two halves the skin, muktuk, and blubber is peeled off and loaded into the boats. The muktuk is a jelly-like layer between the skin and the blubber, and is considered a delicacy by the Eskimos who swallow bits of it raw as they skin the whales.

Finally the last boat is loaded, and, towed by motor boats, the long line of whale boats heads out for the sound and Pangnirtung post. There the women will go to work on the hides, separating the fat, muktuk, and skin, and rendering the fat into oil. The oil and the skin are shipped out on the annual Hudson's Bay Company supply ship Nascopie, the skin to be made into leather, the oil for the manufacture of fine soaps.

A PAYING BUSINESS

Like other farm industries, the feed manufacturing business has grown immensely during the war. Forty million dollars worth of business was done in 1943 as compared with $26.7 millions in '42. These amounts make up roughly one-sixth of the total value of feeds fed to Canadian livestock.

A FATAL DECISION

Hitler's biggest blunder was, of course, to take on the Russians before he had polished off the British. But one other supreme fact will also emerge. There was a time in 1943 when the Germans decided to switch production inside their war-making machine from piloted planes to V weapons. It was a fatal decision.—London Daily Express.

Volume Of Sales Up

About 43 Per Cent. Of All Commercial Marketing Of Grain Was Through Co-operatives

A directory of co-operatives in Canada compiled this year by the Economics Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, indicates that ten out of a total of 2,044 associations reporting their volume of sales of farm products, supplies, and merchandise for the crop year 1943-44, have an annual volume of business in excess of $10,000,000. Out of the total, 1,319 associations (or 64.5 per cent.) show a business of less than $50,000, during the year, and 884 associations (or 43.2 per cent.) fall below the $25,000 mark.

The grain growers, writes A. E. Richards in the Economic Annalist, are the most completely organized of the commodity co-operative marketing groups. Approximately 43 per cent. of all commercial marketings of grain were handled through co-operatives. Organizations of livestock producers handled 17 per cent. of the total commercial marketings of cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs. Co-operatives are credited with about 14 per cent. of the total sales of fluid milk and manufactured dairy products, and roughly 35 per cent. of the fruits and potatoes marketed. Marketing co-operatives handled about 24 per cent. of the main farm products entering commercial channels of trade.

Reported membership in co-operative business organizations in Canada in the 1943-44 crop year was 585,826. Here again, A. E. Richards points out, duplication must be kept in mind in interpreting total co-operative membership figures. Some Canadian farmers market the entire output of their farms on the co-operative plan. A farmer may deliver his grain to a co-operative elevator, live stock to a livestock shipping association, and milk to a co-operative dairy. He may also purchase a large proportion of his farm supplies and household necessities from a co-operative store. For tractor fuel and gasoline he goes to his nearest co-operative oil station. A useful measure of co-operative activity on a regional basis is obtained by dividing the total amount of co-operative marketings for an area by the number of farms which it contains as reported in the last census. On this basis for the crop year 1942-43, British Columbia led all provinces with average co-operative marketings of $642 per farm; Saskatchewan was in second place with $621 per farm; Manitoba was $553 per farm, and Alberta, $461. The average for Canada as a whole was $403. During the past 12 years, the annual average for all of Canada was $223 per farm.

A Good Description

Nine Army Found Krupp Munitions Works In Essen Pulverized

"Pulverized" was the word used to describe the condition in which the Ninth Army found the Krupp munitions works when it entered Essen. But the description applies to more than a group of factories. For a name and an institution and an empire have also been blasted to dust.

For more than a century Krupp was the arm and sinew of German militarism. Its guns had ringed besieged Paris in the Franco-Prussian War. Its "Big Bertha" had been the V-bomb of World War I, firing at targets from the incredible distance of 70 miles and more. Krupp had been a name to be feared, a symbol of German might. And then the ancient symbol was attacked by a weapon which had grown from a flimsy sort of box kite skimming the Carolina sands little more than 40 years before.

Again and again the bombers flew over the once impregnable arsenal of an impregnable country. And when the troops came to Essen they found only dust and rubble to remind them of a fearsome greatness. They found, too, a memorable and equally symbolical proof of the greatness of air power in a changing world.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Real Patriot

British Officer Had Face Remodelled To Outwit The Gestapo

A British army officer tells how he had his face permanently altered by plastic surgery in order to fool the Gestapo when he was dropped into enemy-occupied France to help direct the Resistance Movement.

Known to the Germans as the result of his liaison work in 1939 and 1940, when he helped to get the members of the National Council out of France to Algiers, Lt.-Col. J. R. H. Hutchinson, 52, undertook to lose his identity.

With the consent of his wife, he entered a hospital. A doctor took part of his thigh bone and grafted it onto his chin. The bridge was removed from his nose and his ears were clipped. Today even his closest friends fail to recognize him.

Four days after the invasion of Normandy, with a radio operator and 12 members of an airborne division, he was dropped into France. With the Maquis he helped organize the attacks on railroad bridges and munition dumps.

George Washington, the great general that he was, lost more military battles than he won.

Twenty thousand lettuce seeds are required to weigh just one ounce.



DEMONSTRATING EVE METHOD OF RESUSCITATION—Stones and a board do the work in this demonstration of the new Eve method of resuscitation by Coast Guardsman George Fissler, Boatswain's Mate first class, former Olympic swimming star. The push and pull of the victim's diaphragm, as he is see-sawed on the board over the fulcrum, restores normal breathing. It is used in addition to the Shaffer method by the coast guard.

Military Bridges

Built By Canadians At Arnhem, Holland

Two beautiful specimens of the military bridge-builders' art — the Simonds and Foulkes bridges — spanned the Neder Rini at Arnhem, Holland, and were opened by the Canadian generals whose names they bear.

While 700 sappers and Pioneer Corps men who constructed them watched, Lt.-Gen. G. G. Simonds, commander of the 2nd Canadian Corps, and Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, commander of the 1st Canadian Corps, each cut a silk ribbon stretched across the approach to his bridge in a twin ceremony declaring the structures open. Then each general drove across the river on the bridge bearing his name, returning by the other one.

The Foulkes and Simonds bridges were mostly built by French-Canadians. The Quebec United No. 3 Battalion, Royal Canadian Engineers, commanded by Lt.-Col. George Smith of Thetford Mines, Que., erected them assisted by a Canadian pile-driving platoon under Lt. Ron Bruce of Streetsville, Ont.

The bridges are parallel, each 1,570 feet long—the longest permanent Canadian bridges yet completed in northwest Europe. Concrete roadways provide 450-foot approaches on either side. A lush lawn boulevard separates them, studded with trees in bloom. Engraved stone plaques carry the names of the bridges while the superstructure is smartly set off with gleaming white painted surfaces.

Souvenir Hunters

Some Stories So Improbable They Would Seem True

If club gossip can be depended on, a London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal reports a story that on V-E night, when the Mall was crowded with cheering multitudes, some hardy person, eluding police and military, climbed to the roof of the Palace, cut from the Royal Standard a neat square big enough to convert into handkerchief and—got away with it. The story seems so improbable that the correspondent thinks there must be truth in it. After all, there are no lengths to which souvenir-hunters will not go. On more than one occasion attempts have been made to wrest the knocker from 10 Downing street, and there is a well authenticated story of two American damsels who made frequent visits to the House of Commons to enjoy tea on the terrace and went back to America with a complete tea-set unblushingly showing the heraldic device of the Palace of Westminster.

MUCH SHIPPING LOST

War Secretary Sir James Grigg told the House of Commons that Great Britain lost 12,000,000 tons of shipping during the war, but still had 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 tons afloat.

Considered Useful

Radio Broadcasting Stations Were Not Destroyed By The Germans

"On many occasions the War Office in London was able to detect precisely the next move to be made by the enemy because of some indiscreet remark included in a broadcast either to his own people or to listeners in other countries," declared E. L. Bushnell, director-general of CBC programs to the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada at their convention in Niagara Falls, Ont.

"Enemy propaganda was sifted carefully by those competent to do so and in its broadcasts to the German people the BBC was able to tell them the real truth and how and by whom they were being misled," he continued.

"Curiously enough not one BBC transmitting station was seriously attacked by the Luftwaffe. Why, no one knows unless the Germans thought that these would be useful after they had occupied the United Kingdom. Another strange thing is that when the Germans were driven out of France, Belgium and Holland, few of the important radio broadcasting stations in the countries were destroyed or even slightly damaged. No one was able to offer a reason other than that broadcasting studios and transmitters were considered of such importance that they were among the very first places to be protected and taken over by the underground or patriot forces.

"When I was in Holland," said Mr. Bushnell, "I saw the huge factory of the Phillips Company at Eindhoven. Only a small part of it was damaged by German bombing subsequent to their withdrawal from this sector. For four years this manufacturer of radio and other electrical equipment, was made to build large quantities of receiving sets for the use of the Germans.

"At the same time and under the very eyes of their German bosses, the workers in this plant managed to salvage enough material and were sufficiently ingenious to make a receiving set not much bigger than an ordinary pocket watch. These were powerful enough to receive London almost any night unless atmospheric conditions were bad. With this toy held in the palm of their hands and pressed to their ears, the people of Holland learned of the progress being made toward restoration of their freedom.

THRIVING INDUSTRY

Final figures on the canning, evaporating and freezing of fruits and vegetables, also the manufacture of vinegar, pickles, etc., for 1943, show that this industry turned out products worth over $72 million dollars. On this total 62 per cent. was produced in Ontario and 17 per cent. in British Columbia.

Penguins are found at the South Pole but not at the North.

Gold Movement

Britain Moved Almost All Of Her Gold For Safe Keeping

Britain moved almost her entire gold supply in the greatest gamble in financial history when a German invasion threatened, a Bank of England spokesman said.

Every type of ship, from tramps to luxury liners, some running unescorted through U-boat-infested waters, carried the gold to secret hiding places in the far parts of the earth.

Movements during the entire war from Britain and South Africa amounted roughly to £1,000,000,000 worth of gold, with losses totalling hardly more than £5,000,000.

Stores of gold were concentrated in naval bases and other strategic spots throughout the world—a testimonial that Prime Minister Churchill meant what he said when he asserted Britain would fight on even though the home islands fell to the Nazis.

Huge funds were moved to two North American centres, New York and Ottawa, as Britain needed all the gold she could "get her hands on" to obtain supplies before the lend-lease program was inaugurated, the spokesman said.

"It was moved in an incredibly uneconomic manner with minimum losses," the Bank of England representative said after disclosing the story that up to now had been among the country's top priority war secrets.

Some of that gold now is coming back, he disclosed, but where from when and how still is a secret.

Not Native To Britain

Manchester Zoo Acquired Two Catfish Under Strange Conditions

The latest arrival at the aquarium of the zoo is a North American catfish, one of the ugliest fishes in the world. Its skin is smooth and scaleless. It is nearly black all over, and its head terminates in a blunt snout, from which spring a bunch of long barbels. It is from the resemblance in form and position, of these barbels to the whiskers of a cat that the fish gets its name.

It was captured by unorthodox means. In the outskirts of London lives an adventurous cat. The cat, returning from a hunting expedition, presented the catfish alive and uninjured to its owner, who, having no idea where this strange fish came from, kept it for a night in a bowl of water and then brought it to the zoo.

That is not the end of the story. The cat has brought in another catfish in good condition, which will also be brought to the zoo. Whether the cat has been raiding somebody's private aquarium or, as seems more likely, the fish had been turned into a pond in the locality by an aquarist who had occasion to give up his hobby nobody knows. Certainly the fish is not indigenous.—Manchester Guardian.



CLEANING UP IN BATTERED BERLIN—German civilians, men and women, work under the supervision of soldiers of the Russian Red army at the job of clearing the rubble of bomb and shell-blasted buildings from the streets of Berlin. Hardly a street in the once-great city escaped the ravages of Allied bombings that preceded capture of Berlin by the Russians.

Indians Seek Unity

National Convention Is Being Planned To Set Up Brotherhood

James McCook, C.P. staff writer, says: A central organization, to serve as a modern campfire around which braves and squaws may gather to consider the woes and the glories of Canada's 120,000 Indians, now is in process of organization.

John Tootoosis of Poundmaker's Reserve in Saskatchewan is one of those active in arranging for a united Indian voice. He said in an interview that a national convention of all Indians is planned for September.

The proposal put forward by Tootoosis and others is that the Canadian Indians should unite in a North American Indian Brotherhood, with Micmas, Siwash, Blackfeet, Bloods, Ojibways and Crees, along with all the other tribes, putting their heads together. Some of the tribes are poor and few; others progressive and numerous. They know almost nothing about each other.

Tootoosis is a descendant of the alert and diplomatic Poundmaker, who became involved in Riel Rebellion skirmishes with the whites 60 years ago only after he had told his people they were fighting a lost cause. Tootoosis this year toured Indian reserves in the east and west, talking with his ancestor's fluency of the need of unity. He also visited the Indian Affairs branch at Ottawa where, he said, the proposals for Indian unity were received with interest and favor.

An organization known as the North American Indian Brotherhood already exists, having been formed at Vancouver last year with Andrew Paul of that city as its president. Indian provincial organizations are being developed in the western provinces, and Indians say the expectation is that the brotherhood eventually will be expanded to include all the other associations. Some Saskatchewan Indian bands already have voted to associate themselves with the brotherhood.

A major problem in organization, said Tootoosis, is found in the different languages, spoken by Indians across Canada. The common tongue probably will be English, but Tootoosis said that some of his reports on his tour—to be presented by him to Saskatchewan bands—will be written in Cree.

Purpose Disclosed

Concrete Fort In London Was Nerve Centre Of Royal Navy

Nerve centre of the far-flung activities of the Royal Navy through this war was a huge, brown concrete fortress on the edge of picturesque St. James' Park—and, although no one could miss the ugly structure, its purpose was not disclosed until the war in Europe ended.

Flippantly known by Londoners as "Lenin's Tomb" or "The Citadel", this many sided building was put up in 1940-41 to provide bomb-proof protection for Admiralty operations, wireless and communication rooms.

It is built on an iceberg principle —more of it being below surface than above. Above ground can be seen slits big enough to allow a gun to protrude, wall tops protected by spikes. There isn't any visible entrance.

Underground the view is much different. It is like a ship upside down, the engines for air-conditioning, lighting and power being at the top and the "decks" closely resembling the passages and compartments of a man-o'-war, with armored doors at intervals, at the bottom.

The whole mass is immensely strong. Its foundations reach down more than 30 feet, while above this rises another 25 feet of heavily reinforced concrete walls of great thickness and several layers.

Inside are hundreds of people who, in relays, work around the clock and have done so throughout the war—their work never hampered by air raids or showers of ack-ack shrapnel.

Not Yet Won

Canada Still Has Big Fight Ahead Against Infant Mortality

Since war began two babies have died for every grown-up Canadian killed in the war. The figures: 75,000 babies dead in the last five years; 37,000 war dead. And all the babies less than a year old. According to Dr. Ernest Couture of the Department of National Health and welfare, there is a long, hard battle yet to be fought against infant mortality, and proper medical care for both mother and child is the first big step to be taken to win that battle.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

One of the world's largest holders of private property is the National Trust of England, which owns and preserves there more than 400 historic buildings, one being Knole, the 365-room castle that once belonged to Queen Elizabeth. Besides small membership dues, it is supported by donations, one American foundation having given $1,400,000.

IMPROVE INDIAN LIFE

The advisory committee for the prevention and control of tuberculosis among Canada's Indians held its first meeting at Ottawa, and decided primary requirements included increased treatment facilities, X-ray surveys and action for general improvement in Indian life on economic and social planes.

KEY TO SUCCESS OF INVASION DAY

Secret Charts Of German Mine Field Were Captured

Secret charts of German minefields captured in a night sea battle barely six hours before H-Hour, D-Day, Aug. 15, 1944, enabled the Allies to invade the south of France without the loss of a single warship:

I was there and saw it, says a reporter, and for days I sat on the story in an agony of suspense, tortured by the fear some other correspondent would pick it up and bull it through censorship ahead of me. But the navy's iron embargo held. Never until now has the Allied high command admitted possession of the charts or sanctioned publication of the details of how they were captured.

On the night of Aug. 14, four great task forces of the Allied fleet totalling hundreds of battleships, lesser warships and troop transports moved slowly towards a rendezvous in the assault areas off the coast.

To insure surprise, orders had been issued to all warship commanders not to open fire unless in imminent danger. Admiral Davidson, who commanded the task force, had dealt bluntly with this question as a final briefing aboard the U.S.S. Augusta, his flagship.

"If the surprise fails, this attack is going to be very bloody," Admiral Davidson said. "I want every commander to remember—don't open fire. Weigh each case."

That was 2 p.m. on the 14th. At 2 o'clock the next morning, six hours before H-hour, I was sitting on the captain's bridge of the Augusta talking to Capt. Edward H. Jones. A warm breeze swept gently over the Mediterranean.

Suddenly gunfire broke out off the port, Capt. Ranson Kirby Davis, staff, Capt. Ranson Kirby Davis, plunged down from the flag bridge crying, "Two of our destroyers are out there blowing hell out of each other."

Actually, two German corvettes on patrol out from Toulon had picked up our force and were trying to thread their way through the darkness to safety. They were intercepted by the destroyer Endicott.

The Endicott's gun cut loose and scored a bullseye. One corvette burst into flame and sank instantly. A few minutes later, the guns cut loose again and shortly thereafter we received a laconic message: "Target dead in water. Crew abandoning ship."

A boarding party brought off all the ship's papers. Why the Germans didn't destroy them is a mystery. They had plenty of time, at least 15 minutes before abandoning ship.

But they didn't and that's how the secret charts of all the minefields along the southern coast of France fell into Allied hands. By dawn our minesweepers were probing the hidden passageways through the minefields by running through them. One minesweeper was damaged, but not a single troop transport or ship.

Serve Double Purpose

Australian Airmen Wear Silk Scarves Which Are Really Maps

Canadian airmen in the Pacific likely will follow the Australian fashion and wear silk scarves. These are not for ornament or even for warmth, though it often is cold enough two or three miles up even over the equator.

But no Australian airmen go on missions without scarves which carry maps of the regions over which they fly.

The maps are printed on a newspaper three-color press and the Australian Air Force has run off 33,000 in the last few months. They cover in all an area of 12,000,000 square miles, more than three times the whole area of Canada, and are on a scale of 15 miles to an inch.

The maps, which have already saved the lives of airmen forced down, use blue for rivers, violet for airdromes and black for towns and roads and orange for villages. In a dim light the orange detail fades out, clearing the map of all but essential lines.

Came In Handy

Discarded Waterloo Bridge Used With Good Results In Germany

When Waterloo bridge across the Thames in London was closed for demolition and a new one was being built, a temporary iron structure took its place and for several years it carried millions of people and a multitude of vehicular traffic. When the new bridge was opened a few years ago the iron structure was dismantled, but someone appeared to have had a prophetic vision for the sections were not disposed of.

As they retreated across the Rhine the Germans destroyed the great bridges. One of the vital areas was the bridge leading to Cologne, where the first crossing was made. That is where the temporary Waterloo bridge came into its own. The sections were transported to Germany, and re-erected at Cologne. One week after the job was begun, American troops, guns and mechanized vehicles crossed "Waterloo" bridge into Germany.

Thus "Waterloo' bridge helped the Nazis meet their "Waterloo".—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Australia is the world's largest wool producer.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Canada's steel production has been doubled since the outbreak of the Second Great War.

Laurence S. Dalgleish, 71, who sent the first experimental radio message from a ship at sea, died recently at Scalloway, Shetland Islands.

An official of the National Union of Teachers says it will take five or six years at least to catch up with the wartime deficit of 20,000 teachers in Britain.

A recent special appeal by the Trinidad-Tobago Branch of the Bri-Trindidad-Tobago Branch of the British Red Cross Society has been the means of raising $17,000 for the Red Cross.

The famous great organ of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, smashed by a bomb in 1940, will cost £15,000 ($67,500) to repair. The job has been started.

Sir S. Varadachariar, judge of the federal court of India, has been elected honorary master of the bench of the inner temple. This is a unique distinction for a judge in India.

Reports from the United Kingdom indicate that the British Government intends to encourage the re-establishment of the beef cattle industry and permit submarginal wheat land to be put back in grass.

German V-weapons killed 5,000 persons, injured 21,000 and destroyed 10,000 homes in Antwerp during the German campaign to knock out the port city after it had been taken by the 1st Canadian Army.

India has decided to establish a state factory to manufacture 350,000 tons of ammonian sulphate annually. It is to be erected near a coal-producing area where subsidiary industries can be developed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JUNE 24

THE NEW CHURCH IN THE PAGAN WORLD

Memory Selection: Seek ye first his kingdom, and his righteousness. Matthew 6:33.

Lesson: Acts 11:19-26; 13. 1-3; I Timothy 6. 1-20; I Peter 4. 7—5.4.

I TIMOTHY 6. 3 If any man teacheth a different doctrine, and consenteth not to sound words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness; 4 he is puffed up, knowing nothing, but doting about questionings and disputes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, 5 wranglings of men, corrupted in mind and bereft of the truth, supposing that godliness is a way of gain.

11 But thou O man of God, flee these things; and follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness. 12 Fight the good fight of the faith, lay hold on the life eternal, whereunto thou wast called, and didst confess the good confession in the sight of many witnesses. 13 I charge thee in the sight of God, who giveth life to all things, and of Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed the good confession; 14 that thou keep the commandment, without spot, without reproach, until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ: 15 which in its own times he shall show, who is the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; 16 who only hath immortality, dwelling in light unapproachable; whom no man hath seen, nor can see: to whom be honor and power eternal. Amen.

I PETER 4. 12 Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial among you, which cometh upon you to prove you, as though a strange thing happened unto you: 13 but insomuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings, rejoice; that at the revelation of his glory also ye may rejoice with exceeding joy. 14 If ye are reproached for the name of Christ, blessed are ye; because the Spirit of glory and the Spirit of God resteth upon you. 15 For let none of you suffer as a murderer, or a thief, or an evil-doer, or as a meddler in other men's matters; 16 but if a man suffer as a Christian, let him be not ashamed; but let him glorify God in this name.

Largest Diamond

Was Flown To Britain In A Registered Package

A $600,000 uncut diamond—the world's biggest—was flown to Britain recently in a registered package.

It is the size of a hen's egg, weighs 770 carats, and was found by a native in Sierra Leone last January. It is the property of the Sierra Leone Selection Trust Company.

A leading diamond expert said: "It is a beauty, a magnificent stone of exceptionally fine color and quality, with hardly a flaw. It will be used for gems."

When the stone is cut its value will probably increase to about $2,000,000.

Largest uncut diamond of all time was the Cullinan. It was cut and presented to King Edward VII.—London Daily Mail.

Would Be Handy

Chinese Merchant In Riverton, Manitoba, Has Invented "Wonder Clock"

A "wonder clock" that tells hour, day, week, month and year and has a radio attachment which wakes a person up to any radio program has been invented by George K. Lan, Chinese merchant of Riverton, Man. The clock also turns on any radio program during the day and shuts itself off automatically when the program is over.

"Georgey Porgey" in the Mother Goose rhyme is supposed to refer to King George I. 2625



DEER FIND NEW HOME—The two motherless deer shown above dining unconcernedly from the hands of their "foster-mother" have been living on Newcastle Island, a summer resort in Nanaimo harbor closed due to war conditions. They are as tame as kittens and great pets of the Newcastle Island caretaker and his wife. W. A. Mather, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway which owns and operates Newcastle Island, is making a present of the deer to Victoria, B.C., for the city's beautiful Beaconhill Park where they will replace two deer destroyed by vandals.

Rebuilding Railways

China Aims At 100,000 Miles Of Rails After War

During the war China has lost most of her railroads. However, she plans to build a railroad system with 100,000 miles of rails, 20,000 of which is to be built within ten years after the war.

The Chinese railroad engineers and personnel have been the last to retreat from places taken by the enemy and they are now the first to enter regained areas. They have moved rails by hand over long distances. They have built bridges where it was thought bridges could not be build. They have improvised with equipment never before thought of in railroad building. But in spite of all this, China is left with less than a tenth of the railroad lines she had before the war, which was approximately 13,000 miles of railroad.

Lack of railroad equipment has been the biggest of China's problems since the war began. Rails and rolling stock have had to be salvaged from the areas occupied by the Japanese and moved back into Free China because of the impossibility of bringing in new equipment. Even in the fight in Kweichow and Kwangsi provinces where the Chinese are winning back part of their Liuchow-Tuyun line, the railroad will have to be shortened because some of the rails have been destroyed or lost to the enemy.

A delegation of fourteen Chinese railway engineers and administrative officials of the Chinese Ministry of Communications is at present touring America to study American methods of railroading which they can apply to China's immediate wartime transportation problems as well as to her post-war reconstruction program.

Their visit has come at a period when railroad building in China is virtually at a standstill, their spokesman, E. S. Mao, graduate of Purdue University and superintendent of the Liukiang Locomotive and Car Works, explained. "We must await the regaining of territory and the arrival of new building materials. However, railroad building will be of first importance as soon as the land offensive in China has really gotten under way and during the post-war reconstruction period."

Although China hopes to be able to produce some of her railroad equipment in the future, her heavy industries for the first few years after the war will not be sufficiently developed. She will be able to make some of the coaches and to provide her own coal for running the locomotives, but most of the equipment will have to be imported, Mr. Mao said.

Lloyd's of London, famous insurance company, handles no life insurance.

Brazil A Real Ally

Has Contributed Much Already And Her Help Is Appreciated

The active participation of Brazil in the war against Japan is not necessary to assure Japanese defeat, but Brazil's declaration of war against the island empire is appreciated just the same.

Brazil took considerably more than a token part in the war against Germans. Not only did she provide valuable air bases and supplies, but she sent troops who distinguished themselves fighting in the Italian campaign. And against Japan Brazil stands ready to do anything required of her, even to providing military manpower, which undoubtedly will not be asked.

The practical value of Brazil's declaration of war against Japan lies in the maintenance of Brazilian bases at United States disposal and in the suppression of sabotage at the hands of the sizable Japanese colony in Brazil.

Under the original agreement, bases used by the United States in Brazil were to revert to Brazil six months after the end of the war in Europe. The declaration of war assures continued American use of the bases.

Brazil's action is doubly welcome as a contribution of United Nations solidarity and as a further affirmation of friendship for the United States.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

Old Razor Blades

Are Now Used To Make As New Style Lawn Mower

There is a man in the States who says that he has constructed an electric lawn mower out of six old razor blades and an old vacuum cleaner motor. A rotor was attached to the shaft of the motor and arranged to support three blades on both arms. The blades, which are clamped in place, turn with the rotor at high speed and cut the grass neatly and cleanly. The cord for supplying power to the motor is no more troublesome than that of any vacuum cleaner. The razor blades withstand anything except stones and heavy twigs.

If this discovery does not start industry off on a new post-war tack, a good guess will have been missed. The family gardener would not wait a minute were it not for the absence of an old vacuum cleaner motor.—Woodstock-Sentinel Review.

LOSSES WERE HEAVY

Close to 1,500 Canadian merchant seamen lost their lives doing the biggest job in the history of the Merchant Navy of Canada. About half of them went down with Canadian ships. The others were lost while serving on ships flying other flags of the United Nations.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"If you really had a hard day at the office, it seems you'd be glad to put your hands into warm, sudsy dishwater and relax."

Elephant Sanctuary

Knysna Forests To Be Closed For Two Hundred Years

The Knysna Forests of South Africa are, we read in the Children's Newspaper, to be closed for two hundred years in order that their original growth may be renewed.

There is something in this which stirs the imagination. One little section of the Earth's surface, at least, is to be spared "development".

Not only will forest-lovers rejoice, those who love wild animals will also find great satisfaction, for the Knysna Forests are the home of one of the very few herds of elephants left in the south of Africa.

The Knysna herd, in recent years, has shrunk to very small dimensions, and even many people who live in the area have rarely or never seen the creatures. At one time there were thousands, but that was before the white hunter arrived. Now, according to a writer just before the war, only eleven or twelve remain. He adds: "How long will they resist the advance of the woodcutters and the gradual destruction of their forest stronghold?"

The recent news seems to provide the answer. It would seem that lumbering in the Knysna Forests will now be stopped, and the elephants will be able to flourish and multiply.

For it is not always the hunter who is to blame for the decreasing population of wild life in such places as Africa—or indeed elsewhere. Elephants, for instance, no matter how they were preserved from shooting—(as indeed they have been for a long time in Africa) would soon die out if their natural forest surroundings were destroyed. On the other hand, if these are preserved the animals will not only thrive but will "behave themselves" by refusing to wander outside their own area.

This was shown some years ago in the case of the Addo herd, some hundred miles from Knysna. These lived (and still live) on a "reserve" of about twelve thousand acres, but were in the habit of leaving it to work havoc on neighboring farm land. The solution to this was not to destroy them, but to provide them with what they went abroad to find for themselves, namely, more waterholes. The government provided these in the bush where the elephant-herd lived, and all was well.

Astounding Output

Firm In London Turned From Toys To War Material

More than a million cannon shells five million anti-tank mines, a million complete Sten machine-guns and seven million Sten magazines, formed part of the wartime output of a well-known London firm, which before 1939 manufactured high-quality toys. The firm has also made 6,000 all-metal gliders, 25,000 rocket-propelled gliders, 10,000 large trucks for the use of Commandos and airborne troops, more than 30,000 special light tubular carts and thousands of pack-saddles for gun ammunition. Many other items produced are still on the secret list.—Ottawa Citizen.

Josef Hofmann, famous pianist, wrote an original mazurka when five years of age.

British Orders Series



GEORGE CROSS GEORGE MEDAL B.E.M.

The George Cross was established by the King in 1940 as "a new mark of honor for men and women in all walks of life." It recognizes heroic acts performed by civilians, and a military division permits its award to the forces. It ranks next to the Victoria Cross. The George Medal, created at the same time, is given for acts of civilian bravery. It is also given to members of the forces for heroic actions for which purely military honors are not normally granted. The ribbon is red with five narrow stripes of blue. The British Empire Medal may be awarded members of the services below the rank of warrant officer for gallant and distinguished service, not in action, or for exceptional valuable and meritorious service.

Refugees Making Good

Many Are Making A Valuable Contribution To Progress Of Canada

Refugees who searching for relief from persecution in their home countries, by seeking asylum in Canada, are not always a charge on the dominion as many people may suppose. Many of them are even today making a valuable contribution to the progress of this country and are displaying a splendid Canadian spirit, which stamps them as desirable citizens in every respect.

A bulletin of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees tells of Czech refugees who are applying their natural flair for resourcefulness to various forest industries in B.C. Some have gone in for the drying and cutting of hemlock on a large scale and have also succeeded in winning a market for lumber which, until recently, had been scorned by the trade. Other refugees purchased an old sawmill at the outskirts of Vancouver, rebuilt and greatly enlarged it, and then established a plywood plant which is today one of the largest in Canada. A firm operated by a Polish refugee is also doing very important plywood work in Toronto, producing wooden parts for aircraft, and also specializing in the making of pre-fabricated houses, an industry with great export potentialities.

Two ex-Rumanians are manufacturing containers in Montreal, specializing in papier-mache packaging for shell cases, an industry which the W.I.B. credited with "doing an extremely effective war job." Two Belgians in Toronto are supplying the mining and other industries with industrial diamonds. An Hungarian manufactures fine chemicals, and another Hungarian is producing precision tools.

Canada is a big country providing room for a much larger population. After this war, this land will be a popular haven for those from many countries who will wish to make a fresh start under conditions of liberty and freedom. Careful selection of immigrants, to insure the entry of only those capable of absorbing the real Canadian spirit, can promote increased prosperity of this country.—Chatham News.

A Military Circus

Hollanders See Demonstration Of Canadian Army Training And Equipment

Lt.-Col. Drayton Walker's three-ring military circus gave the first of eight performances in downtown Rotterdam before a crowd of 20,000 who came to see a demonstration of Canadian army training and equipment.

Headed by a transport hauling a Sherman tank, 30 kinds of equipment from motorcycles to scorpions whose twirling flails detonate minefields moved in parade formation to a square near the City Hall, in the area of the 1940 bombings.

Among the weapons displayed were guns which fought from El Alamein and Medjez el Bab with the 8th Army, joining the Canadians in Sicily and Italy and coming through Western Europe with the 1st Canadian Corps.

The circus travels complete with medical officer and jeep ambulance. The Red Cross vehicle is driven by Driver Ross Bryant of Whitby, Ont.

Have Been Hard Hit

Australian Wool Producers Have Lost Over Two Million Sheep

There is a world shortage of civilian woolen goods, but there is no actual world shortage of wool. However, stocks of raw wool will be very much needed when mills can start turning out civilian supplies. Drought in Australia these past two seasons have cut down wool production, more than two million sheep having died. Loss to Australian wool producers has been estimated at 45 million dollars.

A pre-war 3½-pound toy locomotive contained enough zinc for the carburetor of a jeep.

Hockey, the Irish national game of hurling, and possibly golf and cricket are derived from polo.

Synthetic Gems

They Defy Detection Except Under Eye Of The Experts

Experiments of an Ohio research firm may turn out a cascade of "hen's egg" rubies and blue, yellow or pink sapphires—at about a dollar a carat.

The Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, under a six-month contract with the office of production resources and development of the war production board, will tinker with synthetic gems, concocted of powder and flame. "Boules", or the original masses from which a gem or gems may be fashioned, have been produced thus far to a size of 300 to 400 carats, or about three-quarters of an inch in diameter with a length of about two inches.

Such artificial gems defy detection, except under the expert eye of the jeweler; even then a microscope may be needed. As for beauty, clarity, cut—they surpass the mined gem because they are flawless.

For synthetic sapphires and rubies, according to the Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., one of the leading manufacturers of the stones, aluminum oxide is purified and pigment added for color.

The aluminum oxide of "alumina" is fed into an oxy-acetylene flame and the fused material is deposited on a fire-clay pedestal in the form of a carrot-shaped mass, the boule.

Before the war, the synthetic gem trade was centred in Switzerland. There was a demand for industrial jewels to be used as bearings on precision instruments, such as watches. Families would agument their meagre income by sitting through the long winter days and nights cutting and polishing the rough stones.

When the war struck, American industry was caught with scarcely enough industrial jewels to complete its precision instruments. So the industry was reborn in the United States under guidance of two European workmen who were brought over to teach the secrets of the trade.

In The Baking Industry

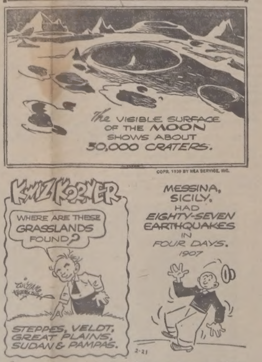
Bread Baked By Rays Is One Of New Achievements

New things to come in the baking industry in Canada, as predicted by E. R. Taylor, general manager, George Weston Ltd., Toronto, before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association: Sliced bread with a mixed assortment of breads—white, brown, rye, raisin—all in one package. Bread baked by rays instead of in oven—baked from the inside out. This, he said, is already being done on a small scale.

Long narrow rooms can be made to look wider by painting the two end walls a darker color than the long side walls. Square rooms can be given the illusion of length by painting the side walls in a lighter shade of the same color as it used on the end walls.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

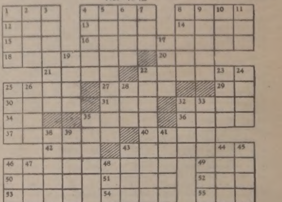
By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Steppes in Russia, Veldt in South Africa, Great Plains in North America, Sudan in North Africa, and Pampas in Argentina.

x—x OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE x—x

No. 4942



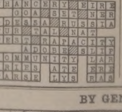
HORIZONTAL

1 Killer whale
4 Former Russian ruler
8 Archaic: you
12 A duet
13 Ancient circuit court
14 White with age
15 Man's name
16 Purple gems
18 Lobsterlike crustaceans
20 Rice paste glucose
21 Neither good nor bad
22 To sever
25 To assist
27 Plumlike fruit
29 Babylonian diety
30 Greek goddess
31 Electrified particle
32 Raised platform
34 By
35 Large containers
36 Serf
37 Fragrant ointment
40 Employs
42 Poetic: to unclose
43 American humorist
46 To instill
49 Female ruff
50 To burn
51 Ancient Egyptian alloy
52 Child
53 To liquefy
54 Cots
55 Nahoor sheep

VERTICAL

1 Harem rooms
2 To hasten
3 Rougher
4 Squads
5 Collection of opinions
6 War god
7 To soak
8 Aromatic shrub
9 Hebrew prophet
10 To consume
11 Bitter vetch
17 Healthy
19 Small particle
22 Asked the advice of
23 Blood vessel
24 Comfort
25 Biblical king
26 Greek letter
28 Tennis stroke
32 To consider
33 States
35 Chinese money
38 Restricted
39 Sudden gush of liquid
41 Appears
42 Instance
44 Gaseous element
45 Bristle
46 Doctrine
47 Born
48 Vehicle

Answer to No. 4941



REG'LAR FELLERS—Heavily Outnumbered

BY GENE BYRNES



PLANS NOW ARE MADE FOR THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF JAPAN BY BOMBING PROGRAM

GUAM.—American planes will begin hitting Japan with bombs at the rate of 2,000,000 tons a year by July 1, Gen. H. H. Arnold announced in a press conference at the very moment 520 Superfortresses were dumping a 3,000-ton load on the great industrial city of Osaka.

Gen. Arnold, chief of the U.S. army air forces, announced the Osaka raid in disclosing his program for "complete and utter destruction" of the enemy homeland by air. He is here on a visit to the 21st bomber command, headquarters of the B-29 Superfortresses.

The planned 2,000,000 annual bomb tonnage would average 5,480 tons each day.

An incendiary raid, marking the first anniversary of B-29 operations against Japan proper, struck Osaka and the neighboring city of Amagasaki.

Targets of the big load of fire bombs were in eastern Osaka, south of Osaka castle and in the extreme northern sector of the city between the Yodo and the Kanzaki rivers.

Many war industries are concentrated in southeastern Osaka, including the Kwoyo precision works company.

The area attacked in northern Osaka include many machine tool and bearing works, chemical plants, and electrical and textile factories. Large plants there are the Amatsuji steel ball manufacturing company, the Osaka Wakayama iron works and the Strong engineering works.

The raid was the fourth incendiary attack on Osaka itself, but was the first on Amagasaki, industrial city northwest of Osaka. Amagasaki has a population of about 200,000.

The previous raids on Osaka burned out nearly 15 square miles.

An indication of the probable great destruction to be wrought in Japan was given in Gen. Arnold's statement that estimates of what was done to Germany were "ultra-conservative". The actual damage apparently was about 58 per cent. greater than had been estimated.

In one instance, he said, the Germans had 1,200 tanks at a bridgehead but were unable to use them because they were out of gasoline and oil. Problems posed by skeptics concerning the European theatre were overcome and it provided a proving ground for bombing.

The general said "We will hit all of Japan."

The unprecedented bombing of Japan will not interfere with other military operations, Gen. Arnold said, nor will it forestall them.

"The program for military operations will continue and we hope the bombing will make it easier for the navy and army to carry out their plans and for the saving of American lives. We are just starting with the B-29's."

SHIPS PAID OFF

Many Of Canadian Convoy Vessels Are No Longer Required

SYDNEY, N.S.—With the end of the convoy system many ships of the Royal Canadian Navy have been declared surplus to naval requirements.

Anchored at buoys inside Sydney harbor are the first 26 of these vessels, including five four-stacker destroyers, three Bangor class minesweepers and 18 corvettes. These vessels, majority of which have more than four years of sea service behind them, with successes against the enemy, rescues at sea, salvage of crippled merchant ships, and safe escort of millions of tons of war materials, are shortly to be "paid off".

Sydney has been named the "scrap yard" where the vessels will be stripped of any materials which can be used in the battle against Japan. Once dismantled the ships will steam to Sorel, Que., where they will be turned over to the War Assets Corporation and subsequent disposal.

Among the more famous is H.M.C.S. Chambly, under the command of Lt.-Cmdr. J. B. Shaw, R.C.N.V.R., of Victoria, which holds the distinction of being the first Canadian ship of this war or any other war to sink a German U-boat.

HONORS EISENHOWER

Allied Commander Presented With Sword In Token Of Victory

LONDON.—London paid homage to Gen. Eisenhower, bestowing upon him the honorary freedom of the City, highest civic honor the capital of the Empire can bestow.

Seated in a carriage drawn by a pair of bays, Gen. Eisenhower was escorted from Temple Bar to the Guildhall, where the ceremonies took place. Thousands lined the route of the procession and cheered the Allied commander, who was accompanied by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

Lively cheering went up as the crowd spotted Prime Minister Churchill in the front seat of his car as it rolled swiftly along in advance of the procession.

All the colorful tradition of historic London was invoked for the proceedings, at which Gen. Eisenhower was presented with a sword in token of his victory over Germany.

Later the King invested Gen. Eisenhower with the Order of Merit at Buckingham palace. The Allied commander is the first United States soldier to receive this honor.

CARRIED ON WORK

PRAGUE.—Prague university went underground when the Germans closed it more than five years ago after fighting between students and German soldiers. Professors risked their lives to enable students to continue their studies in cellars and rooms of private houses.

STUDY DICKENS

LONDON.—To commemorate the 75th anniversary of the death of Charles Dickens—he died on June 9, 1870—exhibitions and lectures are being held in a number of Soviet towns, the Soviet news agency reported here.

ENEMY RADIO

WIESBADEN, Germany. — Army authorities are trying to trace a "ghost" radio which for more than two weeks has been making midnight broadcasts attempting to revive the Hitler legend.

Napoleon planned an air invasion of England. He drew up elaborate plans for carrying an army across the channel in balloons.

A HEAVY TOLL

Canada Lost Thirty-Five Merchant Ships During War

OTTAWA. — Thirty-five Canadian merchant ships were lost between the start of the war and V-E day, with an estimated loss of more than 1,000 lives, the transport department said.

The department, which stated that a list of the Canadian losses would be made public later, said the losses totalled about 335,000 tons.

A total of 674 Canadians were reported as casualties on Canadian ships and 381 Canadian as casualties on British ships. The casualties were either men killed or reported missing. Practically all those reported missing were presumed dead.

The department said the list of Canadian losses did not include such vessels as those operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway which were under British registry.



AT BRITISH RECEPTION IN 'FRISCO—Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States greets Ezequiel Padilla, chairman of the Mexican delegation to the United Nations conference, as the latter arrived for the British reception to United Nations delegates at the Mark Hopkins hotel in San Francisco.

Food Shortage In Europe Is Big Problem

LONDON. — Latest figures made public here of food shortages in Europe in terms of livestock and poultry are an endorsation of the most pessimistic forecasts made during the past six months. These figures disclose it will probably take from two to 12 years to restore meat, milk, and egg production in Europe to their pre-war level.

Before the war there were, in the countries occupied during the past five years by the Germans some 44,000,000 head of cattle, 34,000,000 sheep, 10,000,000 goats, 27,000,000 pigs and 10,000,000 horses. But by June, 1942, according to information now available, the loss of cattle in these countries, including the Balkans, the Low Countries, France and the Scandinavian countries, was computed at more than 11,000,000, that of sheep by another 11,000,000. Pigs were reduced by 12,000,000, horses by 3,500,000 while poultry were about one-quarter of normal. A population of 137,000,000 people was affected by these reductions.

It has been estimated that by this time the fall in milk production was already about 35 per cent. or nearly 3,500,000,000 gallons from the pre-war level. Obviously such shortages from pre-war levels cannot be made up from imports from abroad, and the most pressing task is to reconstruct Europe's agricultural system so that she can feed herself.

The best the United Nations can do through the export of food to the continent is to keep the people alive until they have restored their own agriculture. The agricultural committee of the inter-Allied post-war bureau has tackled the problem of improving Europe's cereal and potato crops by recommending that the first harvest after liberation be requisitioned by the government of each freed country and an equivalent amount of grain supplied for food.

The requisitioned crops will be reissued to farmers as seed and, it is hoped, that requisitioning will yield 90 per cent. of the seed grain required. It is estimated that minimum seed requirements will total about 1,000,000 tons including wheat, rye, potato seed and fodder crops and vegetable seed.

While this measure should go far towards solving the restoration of grain crops in Europe, the regeneration of Europe's livestock population will be more difficult and it will probably require far more time.

SOURCE OF RUBBER

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.—New methods of tapping rubber trees introduced by Mexican experts last year, have yielded such good results that within the last 10 months the trees produced an unprecedented amount of rubber.

BIG HOLIDAY CENTRE

HASTINGS, England.—A gigantic national holiday centre, half a mile long, including the largest single holiday building in the world and costing a total of £4,000,000 ($18,000,000) is proposed for this seaside town.

JAP RECRUITS

Canadian Born Japs Receive Training In India

KASLO, B.C.—The New Canadian, Japanese weekly published here, said in its latest issue that the vanguard of Nisei Canadians are receiving advanced training in India for their role in the Asiatic war. Nisei are persons of Japanese descent but not born in Japan.

The Nisei Canadians were recruited at the request of Britain.

"The Nisei servicemen were recruited from volunteers earlier in the year," The New Canadian said, "and were stationed in England before they sailed for India."

One of the recruits wrote to The New Canadian that "We cannot be too high in our praise of the British people, both civilian and servicemen. Their officers are especially outstanding. . .

"In India we have orderlies to clean our barracks and do the water carrying for bathing. We are really being spoiled. However, we do expect to go into soldiering more seriously soon."

FOR ROYAL NAVY

Post Of Admiral For The Air Has Been Created

LONDON.—The admiralty, disclosing that "more than one-third of the navy's entire personnel is concerned with navy flying," announced the appointment of Vice Admiral Denis W. Boyd to the newly-created post of admiral for the air.

"The creation of this new flag appointment has been made with the object of integrating naval aviation more closely with general naval administration," the admiralty said.

MILITARY PROMOTION

OTTAWA.—Promotion of Col. E. B. Wilson, 41, of Edmonton, to the acting rank of brigadier was announced by national defence headquarters.

FOR LOWER TAXES

Proposal To Ease War-Ttime Burden At Earliest Moment

OTTAWA. — Informed government sources revealed that Prime Minister Mackenzie King plans to hold a session of parliament no later than mid-August to implement the ministry's campaign pledges of tax reduction.

Preparation for the sessions, these sources disclose have been underway for some weeks past—ever since Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley early in the election contest stated definitely that the government proposed to mitigate at the earliest possible moment the wartime burden of the personal income and excess profit taxes.

A mid-August session is said to be earliest date at which a session is practicable, in view of the complexities involved in any legislation to overhaul the intricate personal and business income tax structure.

No authoritative indication is available as yet on the extent of the taxation cut that may be expected. Some observers are speculating, however upon the possibility of an over-all reduction of 25 per cent.

Rescinding of the 25 per cent. luxury tax upon jewelery is also reported as slated for the August session.

PERSONNEL REDUCED

Announcement Made By British Air Ministry Regarding R.A.F.

LONDON.—The R.A.F. is to be reduced to about one-third its present strength of approximately 1,000,000 men and women in the next 12 months, the air ministry said.

Readjustment for the war against Japan will bring about the release of many groups, the retraining and remustering of others and the renewal of recruiting. Some R.A.F. personnel has been transferred to the navy.

The European war required 75 per cent. of the R.A.F.'s personnel to be based at home stations to send bomber fleets against Germany. In the Japanese war home-based personnel will be reduced to 60 per cent. of the force.

AIR ADMIRAL

Vice Admiral Denis W. Boyd Receives Appointment

LONDON.—The admiralty, disclosing that "more than one-third of the navy's entire personnel is concerned with navy flying," announced the appointment of Vice Admiral Denis W. Boyd to the newly-created post of admiral for the air.

"The creation of this new flag appointment has been made with the object of integrating naval aviation more closely with general naval administration," the admiralty said.

WOULD DEPORT NAZIS

CARLISLE, England. — Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Spears, former British minister in Syria, suggests Germans who by their wartime functions in the Gestapo and other Nazi organizations "must have perpetrated cruelty" should be deported without trial to "some semi-desert island or some tract in Africa with few amenities."



BRITISH COMMANDER IN THE LEVANT—Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, British commander-in-chief in the Middle East who was ordered to intervene in the Syrian-French dispute that was causing bloodshed, is shown (right foreground) with Terence Shone, British minister to Syria, shortly after his arrival in Beirut, Syria, for a conference with army chiefs. The French ceased fire in accordance with a demand made by Prime Minister Churchill, but refused to withdraw to their barracks, insisting on holding their lines.

SAYS CANADA'S FORCES FOR FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC MAY BE SUPPLIED BY VOLUNTEERS



HITLER'S SISTER—Above is a closeup of Paula Hitler Wolf, sister of Adolf Hitler taken after she had been placed under house arrest near Berchtesgaden by forces of the 101st airborne division. She is living in the home of Dietrich Eckhart, Nazi poet and former favorite of her brother. She claims Hitler ordered her to change her name so that nobody would know he had any relations alive. She also said she was married a few months ago.

OTTAWA.—Canada's whole Pacific 6th division may possibly be supplied by volunteers from forces now in Britain and continental Europe, Maj.-Gen. Bert M. Hoffmeister of Vancouver said.

The tall, heavily-built general, told a press conference that about 20,000 men in the western European theatre and another 7,500 in Britain had volunteered to serve in his force.

Asked if this did not indicate that the remainder would have to be raised in Canada, the general replied that the men had recently acquired a better understanding of the situation and he has asked for an extension of the deadline for volunteering so that men who had been late in deciding would have an opportunity of joining his force.

"I feel there is a possibility," he said, "that the whole thing may be subscribed from the field and Britain."

He also disclosed:

1. His divisional headquarters would be set up at Brockville, Ont., by July 31.

2. His regiments would assemble for "smartening up" at Camp Shilo, Man., Barriefield, Ont., and Debert, N.S.

3. The whole force would move to an unidentified United States concentration point for advance training early in September.

4. Where shortages of any categories occurred, they would be made up by a remustering program which might see armored troops becoming infantry.

After the conference in the United States he will go to Vancouver for 30 days' leave—"I most certainly hope," he said with a wide grin.

First overseas divisional commander to return to Canada since the end of the war, Gen. Hoffmeister paid a tribute to the N.R.M.A. men who had served in his 5th armored division.

He said he had received good reports on their conduct and bravery and they had acquitted themselves especially well in an attack on the Dutch port of Delfjyl. He thought there had been N.R.M.A. volunteers for the Pacific force and Maj.-Gen. Ernest Walford, adjutant general, who was sitting in on the interview, also said there had been N.R.M.A. volunteers for the Pacific force in Canada. He did not say how many.

Gen. Hoffmeister explained he had hardly had time to consider the various problems of his command which would be worked out in the next 10 days here and in Washington. He already had sent some of his staff to an American division in Germany for liaison purposes. They had gathered useful information for the building of his unit on American lines. He hopes to send other officers to carry out similar liaison soon.

The equipment that would be used would include Sherman tanks—already a part of Canadian armor. However, in the small arms field the Canadians would shift to the Garand rifle.

He had been careful to select his staff and had battle-experienced men and he was "highly satisfied" with his team.

As far as "Americanization" of his force went, he said it would retain its Canadian identity, wearing Canadian uniforms and Canadian battle patches. To avoid confusion, however, some American orders would be adopted but he intended to strive for a "happy medium". He laughingly said this did not mean that sergeants' stripes would be "turned upside down" as in the American army or that different salutes or postures would be adopted.

New Charter To Enforce Peace Is Approved

SAN FRANCISCO.—The heart of a new world charter—provisions for a security council to enforce peace and back up its decisions with armed might—was approved unanimously by a United Nations conference commission.

Accepted by diplomats of 50 nations at a public session in San Francisco's opera house was a committee report which termed these provisions "a great historic development" and the keystone of a peace structure.

They empower a tightly-knit council of 11 members to take over for all the United Nations the responsibility for stepping into any situation or dispute which threatens to embroil the world in conflict in the future. Council membership is restricted to the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China permanently, plus six small powers on a rotating basis.

The council could take whatever measures it considers necessary to erase the threat of war. It could make recommendations, draft terms for peaceful conciliation of quarrels, and apply military and economic sanctions.

If it takes military persuasion to prevent war, the council will have at its call some of the air, sea and land forces of great and small powers. Directing them will be great power chiefs of staff—the experts who engineered the defeat of Germany.

The commission action on enforcement arrangements is subject to final approval of the entire conference, but that will be more or less routine.

Earlier a 2½-hour committee session failed to achieve more than oratory on the issue of voting procedure.

More and more of the middle and small powers, however, seemed ready to swing to the Canadian view, expressed by L. B. Pearson, Canadian ambassador to the United States, that the Yalta interpretation of the voting procedure outlined in the Dumbarton Oaks draft charter of a world organization should be accepted.

(The Dumbarton Oaks agreement, drawn up last year at the conference of the same name, is the basis of the work at this conference. On the proposed security council in the world organization being erected at San Francisco, Britain, the United States, Russia, China and France will have permanent seats. On all matters except procedure, the decisions of the council must have the assent of each and all of the Big Five. The dissenting vote of any could prevent action by the council.)

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

RATION COUPONS

Changes Made In Connection With Hotels And Boarding Houses

OTTAWA.—The prices board announced that operators of hotels, boarding houses and summer tourist homes may henceforth collect coupons for rationed goods from those in residence every four instead of every two weeks as required previously.

The board said the new plan, effective from June 1, will make the collection of ration coupons in these establishments coincide more closely with the periods in which the coupons become valid. Each four-week period will require the collection of one sugar, two preserve and three butter coupons from the resident's ration book.

In the case of new residents or temporary summer residents, no coupons are to be collected until the end of the first four weeks' stay and ration books need not be taken from persons staying less than four weeks.

CIVILIAN TRAVEL IN U.S.

WASHINGTON.—Fifty per cent. less Pullman space and 10 to 12 per cent. fewer railroad coaches will be available for civilian travel in the United States in August and thereafter, Transportation Director J. Monroe Johnson said.

JAP NEWSPAPER BOMBED

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Japanese Domei agency reported part of its plant in Tokyo had been burned by American fire bombs. 2625

A DEFINITE ARRANGEMENT FOR AN EARLY BIG THREE MEETING TO IRON OUT ANY DIFFERENCES

WASHINGTON. — President Truman jubilantly disclosed the definite setting of an early "Big Three" meeting and said there are prospects for a complete settlement of the Polish issue.

Obviously elated over confidential reports from Harry Hopkins and Joseph E. Davies, his special emissaries, the president announced to a news conference:

1. While he cannot divulge the time or place, upon which all have agreed, he will meet soon with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill to iron out any remaining differences among the Big Three.

2. The results of the Hopkins and Davies missions have been completely satisfactory and gratifying" and very pleasant yielding by Russia on some points has clarified three power relationships substantially.

3. He has every hope a free and democratic election among the Polish people will grow out of a conference to seek a compromise basis for the reorganization of the provisional Polish government.

4. James F. Byrnes, former war mobilization director, will accompany him to the "Big Three" meeting along with Secretary of State Stettinius, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Davies, Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, presidential chief of staff, and Secretary Charles G. Ross.

Asserting the Polish problem, which long has disturbed relations among the Big Three is on the road to settlement, the president pleaded that nothing be done on this side of the Atlantic to muddy the waters by raising questions as to final acquiescence by present members of the London Polish government.



LEST WE FORGET—JUNE 6, 1944—This picture taken a few days after the invasion is an appropriate reminder for the first anniversary of D-Day. This little French girl places a wreath on the grave of an Allied airborne soldier killed in a field in Normandy, in those first days of the Allied invasion of France.



NIMITZ GREETS BRITONS—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific fleet and Pacific ocean areas, shakes hands with officers aboard H.M.S. King George V when she arrived at Guam. At left is Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings, Royal Navy. British fleet units are now fighting side by side against the Japs in the Pacific.

Britain And United States Issue A Joint Statement On Destruction Of Enemy U-Boats

BRITAIN and the United States disclosed that more than 700 German submarines were destroyed during the Battle of the Atlantic. Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman, in their last monthly statement on the submarine war, gave the total of U-boats sunk, in addition to "many others" which they said the Germans themselves destroyed in the final stages of the war.

The statement issued jointly at London and Washington, follows:

With the surrender of Germany, the battle of the Atlantic has ended. German U-boats have ceased to operate and now are proceeding under Allied orders.

Beginning in September, 1939, it has been a long and relentless struggle demanding not only the utmost courage, bearing and endurance, but also the highest scientific and technical skill.

Germany's object was to cut the Allied sea communications, upon which the maintenance of the Allied war depended. This included the movements and supply of armies and air forces during successful campaigns on four continents.

Losses have been heavy in lives and material. At the peak in 1941 and 1942, the issue of the struggle hung in the balance.

On the other hand, over seven hundred U-boats have been sunk and many others have been destroyed by the Germans themselves in the final stage.

Most of these successes have been achieved by the combined Allied naval and air forces working in the closest co-operation; others are due to mines laid from aircraft and ships; others to bombing in harbors; and a few U-boats were lost by marine dangers.

But success was achieved. Thanks to the sailors and airmen, the scientists and technicians, the ship builders and factory workers, the convoys reached their destination and enabled the soldiers and the airmen to fulfill their tasks.

We, President and Prime Minister, in this our last joint statement on the U-boat war, can now report that the Allies have finished the job.

Niagara Falls

Shown That The Mighty Cataract Is Retreating Up The River

Niagara Falls means different things to different minds. To the newly weds it spells "honeymoon". To the old woman of the joke it represents only "a turrible waste of water." To the geologists of the Royal Ontario Museum it poses an interesting problem of time and erosion.

Before the Great Lakes existed or the glaciers invaded Ontario, the Lake Erie basin was drained by a stream called the Erigan River. It is believed to have cut across to the Lake Ontario basin near Dundas. The glacier, advancing southward, scraped the Erigan Valley full of drift and when the last glacier left the region the old valley was sealed up. The Lake Erie basin filled up with water and spilled over the escarpment at Queenston. Niagara Falls originated at that time and the river began the cutting of its gorge which has required about 25,000 or 30,000 years. The falls are retreating up the river now at the rate of three to four feet a year, as established by a number of surveys. At this rate they would reach Lake Erie and start to drain it in about 45,000 years. This is a long time from the human standpoint, but very short in geological history. Man may delay the advance of the falls up the river by building protective works of some kind to decrease the rate of cutting of the Horseshoe Falls.

Discover Archives

Records Of The German Foreign Office Are Found

The "complete archives" of the German foreign office, including records of the international intrigues of Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Nazi foreign minister, were discovered by the United States 1st Army in the Harz Mountains, and now are being examined by British and United States experts in London, the American broadcasting station in Europe said.

Quoting a despatch to the London Daily Express, Absie said that "several thousand packages of documents had been revealed to American Army authorities by two former German foreign office officials who said the archives had been brought to the Harz Mountains for safekeeping from Allied air attacks.

"The American commander accompanied the two officials to the house where the documents were kept", said the broadcast as recorded by the United States Office of War Information. "He immediately made a report on his discovery, which seemed so important to the Allied authorities that they ordered the papers sent to London by air.

"More than 100 Dakota airplanes would have been needed for the transport. Military authorities could not spare so many planes. Therefore, the documents were put on a train and shipped to London."

Ancient Greeks established their capital Athens, five miles inland as protection against the pirate-infested sea.

London Churches

Many Edifices Suffered Severely From Bomb Raids

If legend is true, there hasn't been a Cockney born in London since early in 1941.

Legend says that to be a true Cockney one has to be born within the sound of the Bow Bells and these bells haven't sounded since the Spring of 1941 when the Church of St. Mary-Le-Bow was burned out in the blitz. It was these bells which legend says called Dick Whittington back to London to be Lord Mayor.

St. Mary-Le-Bow was not alone in suffering from air raids. Through the European war years when the Germans struck intermittently at this capital, 66 churches were damaged or destroyed, among them some world-famous because of their beauty of design or religious tradition.

St. Paul's, its massive dome a natural target, was among the first to be hit. It was shaken in 1940, but the most serious blow came in April, 1941, when a bomb pierced the wall and debris from the roof collapsed part of the main floor and destroyed the cathedral's renowned organ.

A month later Westminster Abbey was hit, its 16th century structure being shaken at the same time the nearby houses of Parliament were damaged.

Another ecclesiastical building to suffer was Lambeth Palace, traditional home of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The chapel was hardest hit, but the entire structure was pitted with bomb fragments. St. Clement Danes, about whose chimes has been written the jingle "Oranges and Lemons says the Bells of St. Clements", was also virtually destroyed.

Christ Church, which has as part of its structure the Lincoln Tower commemorating the abolition of slavery in the United States, was hit early in 1941 and the tower, built in 1867, toppled.

One of the most beautiful London churches destroyed was St. Stephen's, a small but exquisite structure designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The interior of St. Stephen's was believed to have been Wren's model for St. Paul's.

Another to go was the one round church in the city, Temple Church, known as the finest Norman cathedral in Europe and burial place of Oliver Goldsmith. St. Leonard's, where Dr. Samuel Johnson worshipped, was destroyed in 1941.

Religious centres of the various races which make up London's cosmopolitan life were not spared. The Dutch church of Austin Friars, where Netherlanders have worshipped since 1540, was hit, as was Notre Dame de France, centre of French religious activity in London.

The bombing, however, brought some compensations. When St. Mary's, in Islington Borough, was damaged the plaster on the roof fell, revealing unknown beauties of ancient carpentry.

Experts went over the ruins to discover hitherto unknown secrets of design which will help beautify Britain's churches of tomorrow.

Found He Was Wrong

Great Composer Brahms Thanked Friend For Object Lesson

The composer Brahms was occasionally given to fits of depression, during which he could see no future for his chosen art. One night he stood on a bridge with a friend, and, staring unseeing across the river, exclaimed dejectedly, "Everything fine in music has been done. There is nothing more for me to do."

"Look down there at the water," rejoined his companion. "There comes the last wave."

"Ridiculous," objected Brahms. "It can't be. There is no last wave."

"No," agreed his friend, "there is not. And there is no last wave in music."

"You are right, my wise friend," exclaimed the composer, warmly grasping the other's hand. "You have given me new hope."

TRANS-ATLANTIC TRAVEL

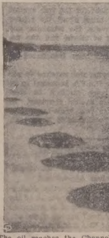
There will be no resumption of trans-Atlantic tourist passenger traffic until ships have completed their operations as troop transports, H. W. Eagle, passenger representative of the British ministry of war transport, said at Montreal in a press interview.

If a room is well-proportioned and the windows and doors cut into its walls are well-placed, it is sound practice to paint the trim a different color from the walls to give it emphasis. If the windows and doors are badly placed, the trim should be merged into the wall by painting it the same color as the wall.

Approximately 95 per cent. of the world's population is located north of the equator.



FLAMING OIL BRITAIN'S DFENCE—That a German invasion of England in 1940 and 1941 would have received the hottest reception in history — an inferno of flames on the sea, on the beaches and the hills beyond, has just been revealed. From Scotland down to her southeastern coast, England was prepared to set off, by the pressing of buttons, a huge ring of fire to consume Nazi amphibious forces, tanks and paratroopers. Here a flame thrower shoots fire almost 200 feet in the air during a test made in 1940.



The oil reaches the Channel surface from hidden pipes below the water ready to be "fired" against a Nazi invasion from across the water. The entire Channel and east coast was prepared in this manner to greet the invaders.

A Large Order

Appreciative Listener Was Handed Challenge By Noted Musicion

The noted musician Max Reger once played the piano part of Schubert's "Trout Quintet" at a concert in Berlin, Reger played the composition so beautifully that an appreciative woman member of the audience sent him some trout the next day for his dinner. Reger was much pleased with this tribute to his skill as a pianist. Later in writing his letter of thanks he declared that at his next performance he would play, with her permission, Haydn's "Ox Minuet."

PLENTY OF IT

A woman who had never enjoyed many comforts or pleasures in her life was seeing the ocean for the first time. She stood with folded hands and looked at it.

"It's the first thing I've ever seen," she said, "that there is enough of."

Took Long Chance

Canadian Specialist In Explosives Risked Everything For His Inventions

Margaret Aitken tells this story in the Toronto Telegram: While in England recently, the president of McGill University, Dr. F. Cyril James, spoke about some of the backroom boys of this war—men who have made marvellous contributions that never reached the headlines. He spoke of the scientists, with special mention of a McGill professor, Dr. James Ross.

Dr. Ross, according to Dr. James, is a specialist in explosives. A few years ago he was asked to take his inventions to England. He agreed, but almost immediately a hitch arose. His explosives had to be kept at even temperature—at room temperature. He was flying the Atlantic where neither temperatures nor course is even, but Dr. Ross worked out a solution. He carried the explosives inside his flying suit. He kept them there throughout the entire flight.

From this experience, Dr. Ross must feel himself THE voice of authority when it comes to "sitting on the edge of a volcano."

Wooden Fare

German Chemist Wants To Produce Proteins From Old Lumber

Dr. Friedrich Bergius, German chemist, asked American authorities for permission to resume production of a protein food which he said was derived from waste wood. No action was taken immediately on his request.

His goal is to get into production plants that could refine 800 tons of dry yeast monthly from "wood sugar", enough to provide a monthly diet substitute for meat, eggs, butter and milk for 1,700,000 persons.

Any kind of wood—old lumber, discarded chairs and shingles—can be used in manufacturing "wood sugar" from which dry yeast is refined, Bergius said.

Swastikas Gone

One Of The Hardest Things To Find In Germany

(By Joseph W. Grigg, Jr., B.U.P. Correspondent)

There were just two swastikas to be found in Frankfurt, a month after Germany's surrender, and they were both on blitzed buildings.

There used to be tens of millions of swastikas in Germany. They were seen on every building and every house in Hitler's heyday. Every household was forced to own at least one.

Today a swastika is the hardest thing to find in Germany. They have been burned, torn up, or, perhape "gone underground".

I spent a whole day searching for Nazi signs in this city, once the stronghold of the notorious Nazi Gauleiter, Wilhelm Sprenger. Of course, nobody here will admit ever being a Nazi, and they all have stories to tell about Sprenger.

They tell about how he had a concrete, bombproof shelter made for himself and his voluptuous mistress, and that was where the two of them stayed during the heavy raids on Frankfurt.

Gauleiter Sprenger ordered that anyone who left Frankfurt would be shot. But when the Americans approached the town he bundled the blonde into a big Mercede car one night, and disappeared. First, he burned a pile of food and liquor which he had kept stored in the shelter.

It was then that the people of Frankfurt went to work destroying the signs of Nazidom. My daylong search uncovered one swastika in the doorway of a blitzed building on the nameplate of the Frankfurt branch of the Reich Social Insurance office. The other, also on a blitzed building where it apparently had remained unnoticed, belonged to the local Labor Front Bureau.

Several doorplates of local doctors had pieces newly chipped from the enamel. There was one with a piece of adhesive tape plastered over one line. A little prying with a pocket-knife disclosed a swastika and the words "Member of National Socialist Reich Medical Association".

The Adolf Hitler bridge over the Main river was blown up by the German army before it retreated from here. The people took the nameplates from the bridge, but they did not rename it. However, the "Hermann Goering Quay" further along the river has been renamed the "Upper Main Quay".

I saw one Frankfurt business house, a firm of glass manufacturers, which typed a notice in bad English on the front door, saying it never had any connection with any political party.

To show how far things have been reversed—one of the public libraries has renamed itself the "Rothschild Foundation Library". It resurrected a large tablet, which it displayed prominently in a window, stating it had been founded in 1912 by various leading members of the Rothschild family, the same Jewish family banished by Hitler.

REVERSE LEND-LEASE

Australia, New Zealand, and India have provided United States armed forces with 3,159,238,000 pounds of food as reverse lend-lease, Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, reported at Washington. Mr. Crowley said in a statement that this food had a value of $283,767,000.

THE FIRST MARK TWAIN

Isiah Sellers, a Mississippi river pilot, who wrote special articles for the New Orleans Picayune, used the pen name "Mark Twain" before Samuel L. Clemens, who later adopted the signature and made it famous.



WOUNDED LEATHERNECKS TREATED ON OKINAWA—At a roadside aid station on the southern Okinawa front between Shuri and Naha, U.S. navy corpsmen attend the wounded Leathernecks. A walkie-talkie makes contact with rear area forces to prepare for evacuation of the casualties.

How Germans Turned Out Many Millions Of Pounds In Counterfeit British Bank Notes

THE Amsterdam newspaper "Het Parool" published a story relating how the Germans turned out millions of pounds in counterfeit British bank notes and circulated them throughout Europe in an attempt to undermine Britain's financial system.

A Dutch laborer, forced to work in the concentration camp at Sachsenhause, Germany, where the counterfeit money was produced, gave the story to the newspaper upon his liberation.

Highlights of the story included:

The bank notes were turned out in denominations of £5, £10, £20 and £50. The work was so expert that only one note was returned from abroad as "forged", and that proved to be made by a "rival" counterfeiting enterprise in Italy.

Forced laborers on the project included 140 expert engravers from almost all the occupied countries. Even German professional counterfeiters were released from jail to help with the work in a closely-guarded block of the concentration camp.

Means of distributing the fake money were many. One method was described as outbidding other countries in neutral markets.

The Dutch laborer cited an instance where Britain bid £4,000,000 (about $18,000,000) for leather in Switzerland. Germany bid £8,000,000 and got the leather—and also got that many more counterfeit notes in circulation.

The plant began production of counterfeit United States currency this year, but had completed only 5,000 American bills.

In March the plant was transferred in 16 freight cars to Redlsiph, Austria. In May an order was received to shut down and kill all the workers, but American troops arrived before the executions could be carried out.

Chief Concern Is Food

Germans Know They Must Produce It Or Go Hungry

Louis P. Lochner, writing from Weimar, Germany, says: The preponderant feeling among German people of all classes to whom I have talked, is one of relief that the bombing, shooting and killing, especially the bombing is over.

Since unconditional surrender I have travelled extensively through Germany from Berchtesgaden to Flensburg and talked to countless people.

Everywhere I found the situation relaxed and far less tense than during the combat period. Occupation troops live side by side with the German people, apparently without any untoward incidents.

Another German reaction is one of setting their own houses in order again, at the same time doing such compulsory labor as occupation troops demand.

With millions of soldiers still in captivity, women dominate the scene everywhere. They seem to relish the insistence of the military government that children are again the responsibility of parents. The Hitler Youth management had taken this authority out of their hands and had encouraged resistance to parental authority. Now the kids must again obey.

Few Germans seem worried about politics. They are concerned about what they can eat tomorrow and the next day and especially what food can be grown to take them through next winter. Western Allied newscasts as well as military government sponsored German newssheets keep emphasizing that no food may be expected from the Allies—the Germans must pull themselves out by their own bootstraps.

Island Of Formosa

Attention Is Brought To It Since War Has Swung To The Pacific

With the spotlight of war swinging to Pacific areas the name of Formosa is in the news.

Formosa, or Taiwan (Terrace Bay) as the Japanese call it, is an island 90 to 220 miles from China across the Straits of Formosa, and some 1,200 south-west of Tokyo. With an area of about 14,000 square miles (nearly twice the size of Wales), it is 225 miles long and 70 to 90 miles wide, its western half a highly-cultivated plain, its eastern half mountainous and forest-clad with a coastline of cliffs that rise 5,000 and 6,000 feet sheer from the ocean. About 25 miles to the west are the Pescadores, a group of 12 islands with a total area of 50 square miles, vital because of a strongly-fortified harbor big enough for a fleet of big ships.

The population of Formosa, under six million, consists chiefly of Chinese settlers, with some 300,000 Japanese colonists, and perhaps 100,000 aborigines—a fierce headhunting people till quite recent times—who dwell for the most part in the dense forests.

Formosa's mineral assets include coal, gold, silver, and copper; and its chief agricultural products include rice, tea, bananas, and sugar. Timber from the vast forests is another great source of wealth, and of course, the giant camphor trees which supply most of the world's camphor.

Formosa was for centuries under Chinese influence, but in 1895 it was ceded to Japan by treaty.

Artificial Eyes

New Plastic Eyes Are Said To Be Superior To Glass Ones

A German monopoly on the world's glass eye business—a monopoly which until recently threatened thousands of civilians and wounded soldiers with the necessity of wearing black patches instead of artificial eyes—has been broken.

Officials at McCloskey General hospital in Texas broke army secrecy to disclose full details of the development, by three army dentists, of a new plastic eye superior to anything turned out by the scientists of any land.

"Our new plastic eyes are superior in every way to the glass ones the Germans have been turning out for generations," said Maj. R. A. Mitchell, chief of the artificial eye laboratory at McCloskey. "They last a lifetime and they defy detection.

Only 20 men in the U.S. army can make the plastic eyes—which won't be available to civilians until after the war—and before they started production late last year the glass eye situation in the United States was critical.

Back of that was the German monopoly on the glass eye industry. Handed down secrets of their trade from father to son, a few German families who did their work by hand had for four years before the war turned out almost all of the world's artificial eyes.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Process Is Audible

Given Right Conditions Grass Can Be Heard To Grow

The Sarnia Observer says: Grass can be heard to grow; that is to say, the process, when circumstances are favorable, is audible. There is no need to call on some highly and selectively-tuned instrument to hear the activity of growing things. Conditions, of course, have to be just right. The day must be hot and dry. It must be at the very zenith of the sun's radio-activity. On a farm, or better still, out on the great expanse of Western Canadian prairie, in the middle western States, beyond the Mississippi. In such circumstances, the power of the sun strikes hard and hot. The result is action that can be heard. There is a crackling in the air. These are the sounds of atomic and electronic energy stirred to a high and audible pitch because of the undiluted rays of the sun. It is the best way to sense, without really and fully understanding, the fine, insubstantial connection between things which can be seen and things which can only be heard.

It is interesting and spiritually uplifting to listen to the grass grow. There is a language and a lesson in all growing things which can only make for good in a troubled world.

This Week's Needlework



by Alice Brooks

Just one look at this lovely doily tells any crocheter, beginner or expert, that it's one of those very easy ones. Make a luncheon set.

The easiest crochet that's a pleasure to do. There are two doilies—one 18 inches, the other 12½. Pattern 7055 has directions; stitches.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number. "Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual.

JOB FOR MOUNTBATTEN

The Ottawa Citizen says the Channel Tunnel, so long talked of, between England and France, seems to have partially materialized in the Channel pipe line. It only remains to enclose the oil piping in some mammoth tubing, and behold, the Channel Tunnel! Lord Louis Mountbatten could superintend the job after the affair in the Far East is finished.



OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

EASY DOES IT

By M. T. GRIFFIN

McClure Newspaper Syndicate

Edna Benton was less than halfway to the Point when rain drops began spattering on the windshield. "Darn!" she muttered. Night driving was bad enough, but driving in the rain—it was getting chilly, too. She had nothing over her wool dress. When Paul called at eight to say that he was marooned in a crazy little place called Harper's Point, and that he had just missed the only night train, she had answered gayly, "Don't worry, old dear, I'm already on the way. See you within an hour." And she had hopped into the car just as she was.

It was a surprise to have Paul returning so soon. He had expected to be away four or five days, and now here he was coming back after only two. The car was in the shop when he left. She was glad the repairs were finished in time for this.

The rain was coming down heavily now. She drew over to the curb and looked in the back seat for a possible wrap. Ah, Paul's jacket. Just the thing. She pulled it on gratefully. It smelled of strong tobacco, and one of his many pipes was in the pocket. She drove more slowly as she left the city lights behind her. Out this far people were apt to be walking in the road, and she could not see very well through the driving rain.

She was well out in the country when her headlights picked out the figure of a woman walking ahead of her. It was a funny sight. She was holding a newspaper over her head in a vain attempt to keep dry. On an impulse Edna stopped. "Throw away the make-believe umbrella and hop in," she cried.

"Gee, thanks!" She was dripping water all over the car floor. "Wish you'd happened along about a mile back. This bonnet of mine set me back four-hard-earned dollars." She had removed the hat and was gazing ruefully at it. "And look at it now."

Edna looked. It was bright red straw top-heavy with trimming. I wouldn't give four cents for it, Edna thought. Aloud she said, "Pretty drooping looking, all right." Then, "Do you usually go walking in the rain?"

"Only way you can get anywhere around here is walk," said the woman. "Ain't lucky enough to own a car." As an afterthought she added, "Say, this is a pretty nice bus you've got, dearie. Don't you think it's a little bit risky picking up strangers? After all, you're just a kid, you know, and it's pretty lonely around these parts."

"I can take care of myself," said Edna. But already she regretted her impulsive act. She stole a glance at her guest. Hard-boiled, she thought, and her heart began to pound heavily.

The woman kept up a stream of small talk. Edna responded brightly, consoling herself with the thought, She'll be getting off at the next house, sure. Houses were few and far between, but they came and went and still her passenger made no move.

It was when they reached the wooded stretch that Edna missed her bag. It had been lying in her lap, and now there was nothing there. Nothing at all. Her hands were moist on the steering wheel and her lips were dry. A month's house money. And Paul worked so hard for it. What would he say? She had only herself to blame for this. Then a wave of relief swept over her. The bag must have fallen to the floor. She slowed the car and peered down hopefully. But nothing — nothing anywhere.

"Drop something?" asked the voice beside her. Edna did not answer. She couldn't. She thought, It must have happened when I turned to wind up the window. This was a dangerous woman. Edna dared not move. She sat like an image, her mind in a whirl, her pounding heart suffocating her. A month's house money. She had to get it back. Suddenly she had an idea.

She brought the car to a halt with grinding brakes, dropped her hand into the pocket of the jacket, jabbed the stem of Paul's pipe into the woman's side and said in a curiously calm voice, "Drop the bag, sister, and get going!"

It was ridiculously easy. She heard the woman's quick intake of breath, the thud of the bag falling on the floor, and the bang of the car door. Then she was speeding, speeding. . . .

"Oh, Paul," she said tearfully, as she drew up beside him, "it sure is good to see you!"

"It's good to see you, too," said Paul, "but what's the matter, Kitten? You look funny."

"Get in and I'll tell you." She was sliding out of the driver's seat.

"Here, take this with you," he said, picking up the sofa pillow she always sat on. Then, "Hello! A new place for this, isn't it?"

"For what?" she asked, turning. He was holding something in his hand. For a moment she just sat there stricken. It was her pocketbook. Now she remembered putting it under the pillow when she stopped to get the jacket. She clapped her hand over her mouth to hold back a scream.

"Edna, for Pete's sake, what is it?" shouted Paul.

For answer she snapped on the car light. There on the floor at her feet lay a bright red patent leather bag.

For Reserve Stock

Percentage Of Canned Goods To Be Held For Emergency

A percentage of Canada's 1945 pack of certain canned fruits and vegetables is to be set aside for emergency distribution to meet essential needs of hospitals, the armed forces and other priority and preferred users and those in remote areas, the Prices Board announced. The policy is similar to that enforced in 1944.

All canners whose 1944 pack of apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and pears amounted to 20,000 cases or more will be required to hold 15 per cent. of the pack for essential uses, said the board.

Canners also will be required to retain 20 per cent. of the pack of canned tomatoes and 10 per cent. of the tomato juice if their 1944 production of each of these commodities amounted to 20,000 cases or more. If the 1944 pack of spinach was 2,000 cases or greater, canners will be asked to hold 15 per cent. of this commodity.

Preferred users and users in remote areas will be allowed an amount of canned fruit equal to their 1944 deliveries as well as the quantity to which they are entitled under the equitable distribution plan.

Wholesalers will be required to hold five per cent. of the canned fruits and vegetables as a reserve to be used in supplying additional quantities to preferred remote area users if required.

White And Black

Russian Ambassador To United States Learns Something About Cake

Earl Wilson tells a story about Litvinoff, former Russian ambassador to the United States, who on a visit to the White House was served some delicious "Washington Cake". The cake was of white filling and white icing. Remembering it when on a train later, Litvinoff asked a Negro dining-car waiter for Washington Cake. The waiter served him a piece of declicious chocolate cake with chocolate icing.

"This is a funny country," Litvinoff said to the waiter. "The last Washington Cake I had was all white. This is all black."

"Well," replied the waiter, "in this country we have two Washinlgons—George and Booker T."

The continent of Antarctica is the higest in the world, rising to an approximate mean altitude of 6,000 feet.

2625



• Canada thru a peephole: At the Mennonite song festival to be held in Winnipeg, will be heard a choir of 1000 voices; a solid special train is bringing folks in from the Morden line. . . Jim Winters, Alberta nonagenarian, got a cable of congrats from King George on his 104th birthday; he celebrated with a new set of "store teeth". . . . In the Cardston, Alta., News of May 24, the Old Chief Cafe advertised a special dinner with pie a la mode for 65 cents, including a pack of gum or chocolate bar free as well as tomato catsup free. . . . Councillors of Sidney Township in Ontario decided to pay $25 as a gift to each service person returning from overseas.

• For the first time with the market for pit props for British mines open to British Columbia, 10,000 cords will be sent from the area from the Campbell River to Victoria; another 90,000 cords will go from the interior. Cost on delivery will be $100 a cord, compared with $20 which used to be paid by Britain for Scandinavian deliveries.

• The antithesis of Nazi brutality: F. S. Lucas, of Canora, Sask., has started a little ornitho hospital on his own, with the first patient being a robin with a broken wing. He put a splint on the damaged wing in the hope that the bird would again become a hard working member of society. The robin was a U.S.A. banded.

• A patriot in her own right: Little ten-year Patsy Finlay of Lacombe, Alta., has been an invalid, confined to bed, but she wanted to do her bit for the war. Carefully gleaning the odd pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters from her parents, she is now the proud possessor of two $50 victory bonds—for the Canada she loves.

• Far in the north, community spirit: A pleasant sight at Mabel Hill school near Nipawin, Sask., as every farmer in the neighborhood was out with rake, hoe, paint brush and hammer, to give the school its annual clean-up and repair. At 11.30 the womenfolk put in an appearance with a delicious hot dinner, after which they all pitched in till eventide and a swell job was accomplished.

• International trade: The first complete herd of dairy cattle ever shipped to Mexico was assembled at Lindsay, Ont., where 108 well bred Holstein-Freisians were bought for the Gaualajara ranch of Jesus Gonzales Gallo, secretary to the Mexican president. Most came from breeders between Lindsay and Belleville, and two bulls from Vaudreuil, Que.

• The last dregs of filthy Nazidom fouled the air of Fort St. John on the night of Victory Day, when the beautiful cenotaph, decked with flags of the United Nations, erected by patriotic hands, was bashed in and defaced by hoodlums, bitterly comments the Alaska Highway News.

• The best response to the travelling X-ray unit of the Manitoba Sanatorium board was at Dauphin in May, when a total of 7,541 persons from the town and surrounding district received chest X-rays in 13 days. 91.1 per cent. of the urban population "got took".

• Premonition: Sgt. W. J. Maitland, D.F.M., son of B.C.'s Attorney-General, lost his life in action last year in the skies over Germany. His mother, searching through his boyhood scrapbook, recently found this poem written by her son when he was twelve years of age, which foretold the war and his death. That was only six years ago. Canadians can well read this-and think:

"We are the heroes of the air,
We fight and laugh and die and roar;
To come near us no foe would dare
For such a stream of lead we pour.
"Our planes go crashing to the ground;
Our men fear not the sight of Hell,
And some of us lie beneath a mound,
Who for their King and Country fell.
"Oh how the dusky tempest blew
And the battle in the sky kept on,
As through the air the bullets flew
Until the brightness of the dawn."

Losses Heavy

Among Four Masted White Star Liners Of Baltic Class

To see an enormous vessel like the Queen Mary sail proudly up Southampton Water or into New York harbor is a thrilling sight—even though monsters of 40,000 tons and over lack the grace of their smaller sisters.

The liner of about 20,000 tons is perhaps the best.

It is large enough to be impressive and small enough to be beautiful. The old White Star liners of the Baltic class with their four masts and two funnels were among the most beautiful steamships ever to sail the seas.

It is among vessels of this tonnage that the losses have been so heavy.

The Caledonia and Transylvania of the Anchor Line, the Viceroy of India and the Rawalpindi of the P. and O., Vandyck and Voltaire of Lamport and Holts, Oronsay and Orcades of the Orient Line, Warwick Castle and Windsor Castle of the Union-Castle Line.

So the list lengthens—and this is but a very small selection.

One company has lost 31 out of 32 fine ships; another, operating eight fast passenger and cargo vessels before the war, has lost every one.—London Daily Mail.

Quinine Still Scarce

Java The Only World Source Is Held By Japanese

Quinine, the drug essential in combatting malaria, continues one of the most acute supply shortages, Munitions Department officials said.

When the Japs took Java in early 1942, with it went the only world source of quinine. The Allies had a stockpile but it was not large enough to give assurance of adequate supplies and against it was an increasing demand.

The development of air routes over malaria-infested areas, fighting in Africa and the Pacific war itself meant new demands for quinine.

Intensified fighting in the Pacific is going to mean a further increase in these requirements, and so far synthetic substitutes have not gone far in meeting the call, so the Allied stockpile continues to be the main source, and it is going down.

DEER ON AIRPORT RUNWAYS

Pilots swoop low over Billings airport and gun their motors to a thunderous roar before landing. Reason, says Airport Manager Dick Lovan, is to clear the deer off the runways.



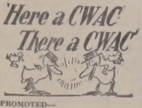
Knows The Sea

Angus Macdonald Gave Fine Speech On Canadian Navy Men

Browsing through Hansard we come across a passage of great beauty spoken by Angus Macdonald on the men of the Canadian Navy. This:

"Soon they will come back—those who are left—back over the great oceans where their laurels and honors have been gathered. They will come back to knit up the ravelled skein of their lives, and some of them will dwell far from that element which was once their home and their battleground. Yet I venture to say that so long as memory lasts the recollection of these great days will be with them, and along with the consciousness of duty done they will carry in their hearts forever the image of a gallant ship and the spell of the great sea."

This, which happened to be Mr. Macdonald's valedictory as navy minister, seems to us authentic eloquence; and we doubt whether anyone who had not lived by the sea and known its haunting beauty could have spoken it.—Ottawa Journal.



PROMOTED—

Pte. Virginia Chartrand, Deer Horn, Man., has recently been promoted to the rank of corporal in the Canadian Women's Army Corps. Enlisting at Winnipeg in July of last year, Cpl. Chartrand was posted to Camp Borden, Ont., as a storewoman, following her basic training, and has remained there since.

* * * * *

ENLISTS—

Several girls, mainly from rural Saskatchewan, enlisted in the Canadian Women's Army Corps in Regina recently. Included among them were: Illa Burnett, Kelvington; Hazel Gessey, Ituna; Joyce Egeland, Bodmin; Mary Egeland, Bodmin; Beatrice Smith, Stalwart; Dorothy Broad, Wynyard; Neva Navits, Humboldt; Nelda Bowman, Plunkett; Mary Nugent, Plunkett.

* * * * *

'TWAS ON THE ISLE OF CAPRI—

First Canadian servicewoman to be posted to an active theatre of operations, was Capt. Cynthia Oakley, formerly of Toronto, who spent five and one half years overseas in England and Italy. Highlight of her stay in Italy was a surprise visit from her sister, Sgt. Helen Oakley of the United States Women's Army Corps, who is stationed in Algiers. "She hitch-hiked by plane and just walked in on me one day at work," Capt. Oakley explained. The sisters spent several happy days together on the song-famous Isle of Capri, a welcome interlude from army work. Capt. Oakley returned to England when the Canadian troops were moved out of Italy. She has since been returned to Canada and is now employed in the Directorate of Military Training in Ottawa.

* * * * *

RETIRED—

Lt.-Col. Mary J. Dover, special assistant to the D.A.G. (C), has recently been retired from the Canadian Women's Army Corps. Lt.-Col. Dover is the daughter of the late Mr. A. E. Cross and Mrs. Cross, of Calgary, Alta., and the wife of Major Melville Grant Dover, Ceylon manager of the Ford Motor Company of India, Ltd., recently returned to Canada after serving in the Ceylon Garrison Artillery. Col. Dover has had a colourful career both in the C.W.A.C., and before she received her appointment to the Corps. On the completion of her schooling she went to England on a short trip with her parents. In 1928 she started on a world tour and it was on that trip that she met her husband in Bombay. They were married in Calgary in April, 1930. Following their marriage, they returned to Bombay, and for the next two years, Mrs. Dover travelled extensively with her husband in India and Burma. In 1933 their son David was born. In June, 1939, Mrs. Dover and David returned to Calgary. After the outbreak of war she became chairman of three federal ridings, Calgary East, Calgary West and Bow Valley for the National Registration of Women. In September, 1941, she received her appointment to the C.W.-A.C. and has served in various capacities in the Corps up until her recently announced retirement.

* * * * *

SHE'LL SAY IT EVERYTIME—

Pte. Buttercup: I hear Pte. Columbine has a new theme-song.

Penelope CWAC: Yes, "I'm Just a Clog in The CWAC War Machine."

APPRECIATES FOOD

"To be able to get two eggs and ham for breakfast was really something—and eggs from shells, not powdered — something we dreamed about in the U.K.", a Royal Canadian Navy man, just returned from overseas, wrote in a letter of appreciation of Canadian National Railways dining car service.

The Spanish explorer, Cortez, introduced cocoa to his own country where for years its preparation was a closely guarded secret.

Twenty-six feet a second is the fastest a drop of rain can fall.

Blended for Quality
"SALADA"
TEA

Did Not Like It

But German Field Marshal Took Orders From British Bombardier

Field Marshal von Milch, one time successor to Goering, and General Hasso von Manteuffel, former commander of the German Third Panzer Army, are in a Luneburg prison camp, where officially they live on Army rations.

But they are eking these out with champagne, eggs and custards brought to them almost daily by women admirers and friends.

German girls stand outside the gates in groups, hoping to get the general's autographs.

Once von Milch was impatient as not being able to go for his walk at the time he wished. A guard Bombardier Hadley, from Durham, told him to wait.

"Who are you to give an order to a field marshal?" snorted Milch.

"I'm a bombardier in the British Army," said Hadley.—London Daily Express.

Young Charm



By ANNE ADAMS

As thrilling as a first beau, this youthful-minded frock and hat, Pattern 4766. Frost it with white eyelet garnished with ribbons. Any schoolgirl can make it for herself.

Pattern 4766 comes in Teen Age sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Size 12, frock, takes 2¼ yards 39-inch material.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. "Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual."

HOG PRODUCTION DECLINES

Reflecting sharp reductions in the United States and Canada, the world's hog production declined about nine per cent. during last year to complicate the problem of stretching meat supplies over a war-weary world, the office of foreign agricultural relations at Washington said.

The old English pound was originally the weight of 7,680 grains of wheat "taken from the middle of the ear and well dried."

R.C.A.F. Bureau

Established In Paris To Collect Information About Missing Airmen

The R.C.A.F. announced a special bureau has been established in Paris to seek all possible information concerning airmen reported missing during operations of whom nothing has been heard since their aircraft failed to return from flights over enemy territory.

The bureau, which will be known as the "R.A.F. and Dominion Air Forces Missing Research and Enquiry Bureau," will operate separately from the International Red Cross, the various casualty branches, auxiliary services organization, but at the same time will work in co-operation with them all.

A press release said there are hundreds of instances where Canadian fliers who were reported missing just disappeared, and no information as to their fate has been forthcoming either from the International Red Cross or from German sources.

The bureau conducts careful, systematic searches into the history of all missing personnel whose final fate has never been learned. Its schedule will work chronologically and the headquarters statement warned that no priority for an individual case can be promised.

The statement added: "It is anticipated that the task of the bureau will be an enormous one, but families of missing Canadian fliers are assured that no possible source of information will be overlooked, and that if there exists anywhere any news about missing men it will somehow be uncovered and revealed to next-of-kin. The competent and efficient staff in Paris is already, in fact, on the job."

AN ANCIENT CITY

Remains of an ancient city, as old if not older than Damascus—which is said to be the oldest city in the world—has been unearthed on the shores of Lake Tiberias. The town is known as "Beth Yearah"—a name mentioned in Talmudic literature.





Pie Eaters—Notice! Souffle Pie Is News



And who isn't a pie eater? Not many people, we'll wager. Even after a substantial meal, this light puff of a Grapefruit Souffle pie with its tart, fresh flavor, will put the right finishing touches on their appetites. More good news—this dessert requires only ⅓ cup of sugar.

GRAPEFRUIT SOUFFLE PIE

- 3 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 3 tablespoons flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¾ cup milk
- 2 eggs, separated
- 1 tablespoon grated orange rind
- 1 cup grapefruit sections
- ¼ cup grapefruit juice
- ⅓ cup sugar
- ½ teaspoon vanilla

Prepare pastry shell; prick lightly with a fork. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 8 to 10 minutes to set crust.

Melt butter over low heat; add flour and salt and stir until smooth. Add milk slowly, stirring constantly; cook until thick. Cool slightly. Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored; slowly add cooked mixture. Add orange rind, grapefruit sections and juice, sugar and flavoring. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into pastry shell and bake in slow oven (300 F.) about 1 hour. Yield: One 9-inch pie.

All-Bran Pastry Shell

- 2 tablespoons All-Bran
- ¾ cup sifted flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup shortening
- 2 tablespoons cold water (more or less)

Crush All-Bran into fine crumbs; mix with flour and salt. Cut in shortening. Add water, a little at a time, until dough is moist enough to hold together. Roll out on lightly floured board to about one-eighth inch in thickness. Fit into pie pan; trim edges.



GUAM NATIVE WINS SILVER STAR—Tony Duenas, only Guam native to win the Silver Star in this war, poses with his wife and their four children after he had been presented with the decoration by Maj.-Gen. Henry L. Larson, U.S. Marine Corps, island commander of Guam. Duenas won the medal "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" as a deputised guide and scout for the Marines during the operation that climaxed in re-occupation of Guam by U.S. forces.





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Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister,

Sunday School	.. ..	11.00 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	.. ..	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	.. ..	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	.. ..	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Wednesday, June 27, 1945.

Oats—	
2 c.w.	.50½
Ex. 3 c.w.	.49
3 c.w.	.48½
Ex. 1 feed	.48½
1 feed	.46½
2 feed	.44
3 feed	.43
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.63¾
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.63¾
1 feed	.62¾
2 feed	.61¾
3 feed	.61¾
Rye—	
2 c.w.	1.27⅛
3 c.w.	1.22⅛
4 c.w.	1.01¼

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.10
No. 2 Northern	1.07
No. 3 Northern	1.05
No. 4 Northern	1.00
No. 5 Wheat	.95
No. 6 Wheat	.91
Feed Wheat	.89

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Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of DAVID JAMES ELLIOTT, late of the Village of Delia, Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named DAVID JAMES ELLIOTT, who died on 20th day of August, A.D. 1944, are required to file with E. H. READ, Barrister and Solicitor, by the 3rd day of August, 1945 a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executors will distribute the assets of the Deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to their knowledge.

DATED this 16th day of June, A.D. 1945.

E. H. READ, Solicitor for Executrix, Drumheller, Alberta.

25-27a

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS
Jos. McKibbon,...Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY JUNE, 28, 1945

VETERANS' LAND ACT

Grants up to $6,000 for land, improvements, and building materials are now available under the Veterans' Land Act as a result of changes in the Act incorporated recently by Orders-in-Council.

Previously the veteran might borrow only $4,800 for land and buildings while he could obtain an additional $1,200 worth of livestock and equipment. However, it was found difficult to obtain suitable land and buildings under this ceiling price of $4 800, thus the change in the Act.

The new Orders-in-Council still provide that the total cost to the Director of the V.L.A. of land and buildings plus stock and equipment shall not exceed $6,000 and that the grant for stock and equipment alone shall not be more than $1,200.

Let's take an example. A returned man finds that the farm he wants will cost $5,600 for land and buildings alone. The veteran puts up $560 (10 per cent. of the cost) as before, and the Director of the V.L.A. provides the balance to be repaid in monthly instalments by the veteran.

This leaves the sum of $400 ($6,000–$5,600) available to the veteran for stock and equipment. This $400 is a gift to the veteran if he keeps up his yearly payments for the first ten years.

As before, the veteran may go beyond these limits; but if he does he pays all of the balance himself.

AN OPPORTUNITY
around Youngstown, Hanna, and Veteran.

One of the nation's largest companies, catering principally to farmers' needs, is ready to place a valuable contract, which should mean complete independence for a man fortunate enough to have the following qualifications: Character record, that will withstand investigation; and proven ability to efficiently manage both himself and his own business. Financial status or age are not extremely important, but a car is necessary. Write the advertiser, P.O. Box 2216, Winnipeg, Man.

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INSURE YOUR CROPS AGAINST HAIL DAMAGE
RATE:
Township 30 and South, 4½%

Leslie Stephens
AGENT
TOWN HALL, DELIA

RECONSTRUCTION—CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY

1. REHABILITATION

Reconstruction is a big word and it stands for a big job, all over the world. We in Canada are particularly fortunate in that we have not been ravaged by war. We have been fed, clothed and free all through the war years, and many lands have been bombed almost out of existence. Therefore leadership in world reconstruction is all the more up to us. The baby is on our doorstep.

It is necessary that the homes, industries and granaries of the world be rebuilt, but the greatest need is in the spirit of the people. As a war correspondent wrote from Italy, "The rubble of the human spirit is a far sadder thing to gaze upon than the rubble of buildings." There must be a new sense of purpose—the inner determination that our boys have not been sacrificed in vain.

What will happen if the troops are met on their return by a wave of selfishness, individualism and mistrust? We can judge how some of them feel by what two sailors told a Montreal audience; "We hear about all the Government is going to pay us in gratuities, but we would be willing to give it all up for the new spirit all of us want."

On the battlefields teamwork, courage and discipline have been as natural as breathing. We must give our men a chance to use these qualities in reconstructing a broken world, by developing these same qualities in our lives. We can work with them for a country where industry will achieve her true destiny—to make the work and wealth of the world available to all and for the exploitation of none; where schools produce citizens of character, teaching children not only to think—but to think of others; where farmers, guardians of the soil, conserve and replenish it for future generations; where homes become the production centres of a spirit of good-will, confidence and trust, sending the family out to school and to work free to give their best.

A united purposeful democracy can give new leadership to the world. We must be people with no personal or party axe to grind, morally tough and ready to respond instantly to need everywhere. We can raise standards in Canada for which our returning veterans will be proud to go on fighting, and to which every country will eventually rally.

—Pull Together Canada Press Service.

Saving face seems even less worth while when it's a false face.

Moving heaven and earth to have our own way makes hell on earth.

Local and District

Miss Isobel Hoy is vacationing at her parents' home.

* * *

Constable R. Jones is a visitor at the Hoy home.

* * *

Mrs. W. A. Morrison was a recent visitor to Calgary.

* * *

Miss V. E. Hoy visited her parents' home over the week end

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Milne entertained a few guests during last week end.

* * *

John Connan, of the Queen's Hotel, is a patient in the Hanna hospital.

* * *

The Delia Red Cross workroom have donated $10.00 to the Milk for Britain Fund.

* * *

Miss Vivian Wilks, of Dafoe, Sask., is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Gibson was a visitor in Calgary on Monday and Tuesday of last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Olsen and Shirley were visitors to Morrin and Drumheller last week.

* * *

Ronald A. Moore, of the Canadian Navy, has arrived home on an extended furlough.

* * *

Mrs. Jack McCully and small son are spending a vacation at her sister's cottage at Sylvan Lake.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Benson returned recently from visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. C. McCully, in Edmonton.

* * *

Miss Alice Hudgeon left last Sunday by bus to spend a week's holiday in Calgary with her sister Eileen.

* * *

W. D. Fitzsimmons, Massey-Harris agent, was a business visitor to Calgary on Tuesday morning's train.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hands have as their guests the latter's sister, Mrs. Lloyd, and husband of Prince Albert, Sask.

* * *

On Saturday the annual cemetery tea was held, which as usual, was attended largely. A goodly sum was realized.

* * *

Visitors to Delia over the week end were Mrs. C. Pullar, and sons Harry and Jim, and Mrs. J. Pullar, all of Calgary.

* * *

Word comes that Mervin Martin Julson, of Delia, enlisted in the Canadian Army (Active), at Calgary on June 25th, 1945.

* * *

Messrs. Jas. Bonnar and Orval Hands were recent visitors to Calgary, where they attended the funeral of the late W. A. McKay.

* * *

On Sunday, June 24th, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lowe entertained. Covers were laid for fourteen, the occasion being Mrs. Lowe's birthday.

* * *

Robt. ("Bob") Gibson, who has been spending 30 days' leave at the home of his parents, left Calgary on Monday evg., June 25th, to rejoin his ship.

* * *

Alex. Murray and his sister, Miss Murray of Edmonton, spent the week end as guests of their sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jack McCully.

* * *

Gus Peterson, of Minnehik, Alberta, accompanied by his son Fred, wife and baby daughter, were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. F. Todd the beginning of this week.

* * *

Mrs. Lester Battle was a tea hostess recently in honor of Mrs. Gibson, who has now left for her home in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Gibson has been here on an extended visit with her brother and sister-in law, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Long.

* * *

Following the copious rains of last week, when over an inch was reported, an electric storm on Monday forenoon brought another liberal supply of moisture to this district. There were further showers in the evening and during the night, all of which have greatly benefited cereal grains At present the weather remains fair and cool.

Minutes M.D. Council of Starland, No. 47

(Continued from last week)

The monthly Financial Statement as presented by the secretary was accepted by the Council and signed by the Reeve.

The following accounts were passed for payment, on motion of coun. Rowe:—

Alberta Govt. Telephones, tolls and rentals	$ 22.74
Canadian Utilities, Ltd., street and office lights	28.16
Salvation Army, re Miss McAuley (2 months)	60.00
Provincial Training School, re John Olson (2 months)	30.00
Provincial Treasurer, Mothers' Allowances	25.00
C. C. Ritchie, re assessment	122.21
Neil Golley, re "	153.40
W. Kirkby, painting, office and garage	102.00
Municipal Supplies Ltd., office and assessment supplies	143.22
Revelstoke Sawmill Co., material div. 2	91.40
Imperial Oil Ltd., fuel oils and greases	433 52
E. O. Parry & Co., fuel & greases	250.70
E. O. Parry & Co., repairs, rent, light	40.68
Union Tractor & Equipment Co. repairs	370.45
J. D. Adams Limited, repairs	.30
Pepper Bros. Ltd., repairs	204.60
J. C. Wright, repairs	24.75
Northside Garage, Delia, repairs	1 10
S. Brown, repairs & office	39 80
Morrin Mercantile Co., repairs	26.25
N. Hunter, repairs, phone	9.00
C. R. Moritz, repairs, phone, etc.	23.37
Petty cash, freight and express	6.40
S. R. Hooper, freight and express	2.69
R. Hamilton, freight	10.00
J. Helmer, freight	1.20
B. Byer, freight	3.00
C. R. Moritz, mileage on truck	84.48
E. N. Daly, labor Div. 2	4.20
R. Deigel, labor Div. 1	29.20
R. E. Matheson, labor Div. 4	55.65
R. Olmstead, labor Div. 4	16.50
C. D. Allen, labor Div. 5	8.40
Road Sheet, Div. 2	381.11
Road Sheet, Div. 4	33.15
Road Sheet, Div. 1 & 2 (Government grant)	784.41
Road Sheet, snow plowing	43.75
Road Sheet, motor patrol	205.88
Road Sheet, general	97.36
Road Sheet, special areas	125.17
Road Sheet, repairs	213.67

Meeting adjourned on motion of coun. Rowe. Next meeting on Monday, July 16th, 1945.

The Health League of Canada

111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.

Many Deaths By Drowning Said To Be Needless

With the summer vacation season upon us, the Health League of Canada points out that many deaths from drowning can be prevented—first by running no unnecessary risks; and second, by the prompt and long-continued use of artificial respiration methods when accidents occur.

Several years ago there was an intense agitation for more care in rescue efforts, it being stated that victims died because artificial respiration was discontinued too soon. They died because all necessary efforts were not made to revive them—because the possibilities of artificial respiration still were not fully realized.

There are well-authenticated reports of artificial respiration being successful after as many as five hours. In cases of electrical shock, at least one instance is known of a patient being revived after being apparently dead for eight hours. This being true, it is an extraordinary thing that reports still come in of artificial respiration being discontinued after a mere half hour of effort.

It is pointed out that even if the victim has been in the water for as long as 30 minutes, there is a chance that life is not extinct—that proper resuscitation methods have a chance of bringing back consciousness.

Also, it is emphasized, artificial respiration must be started as quickly as possible and continued for a long period— six hours or longer. It is not until rigor mortis sets in that life can be assumed to be extinct. One of the most documented cases of late revival is that of a child, brought back to life after five hours' active work—and hours after the child had been pronounced dead.

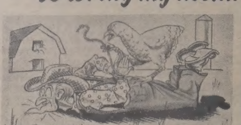
Card of Thanks

Mrs. W. A. McKay and Family wish to thank the many friends of Delia for their kindness and sympathy, and floral offerings sent during their recent sad bereavement in the death of a loving husband and father.

Mrs. W. A. McKay,
Kathleen and Dixie.

Last year, 6,435 blind Canadians have received from the government the sum of $1,185,018 00.

"So you'd try to wring my neck."



MONEY $ MAKER
CHICK
GROWING CONCENTRATE
BUILDS STRONG, VIRILE BIRDS

Aim to have your pullets laying sooner and *fill more egg crates* this fall by feeding MONEY-MAKER Chick Growing Concentrate! Mixed with your own Grains, this quality feed provides all essential elements for building *thriving healthy Birds* at a lower cost in feed.

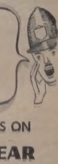
Mix 100 pounds of Concentrate with 600 pounds of your grain.

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